

REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF THE CITY
OF
BIRMINGHAM,
:
FOR THE YEAR 1894;

ALSO,

ON THE PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE ACTS FOR THE
PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION
OF ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK,

BY
ALFRED HILL, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.I.C.,

*Past-President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health ;
Past-President of the Society of Public Analysts ; Late Examiner in Public
Health to the University of Aberdeen ; Fellow of the Sanitary
Institute ; Fellow of the College of State Medicine ; Fellow
of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers
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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND ANALYST TO THE CITY.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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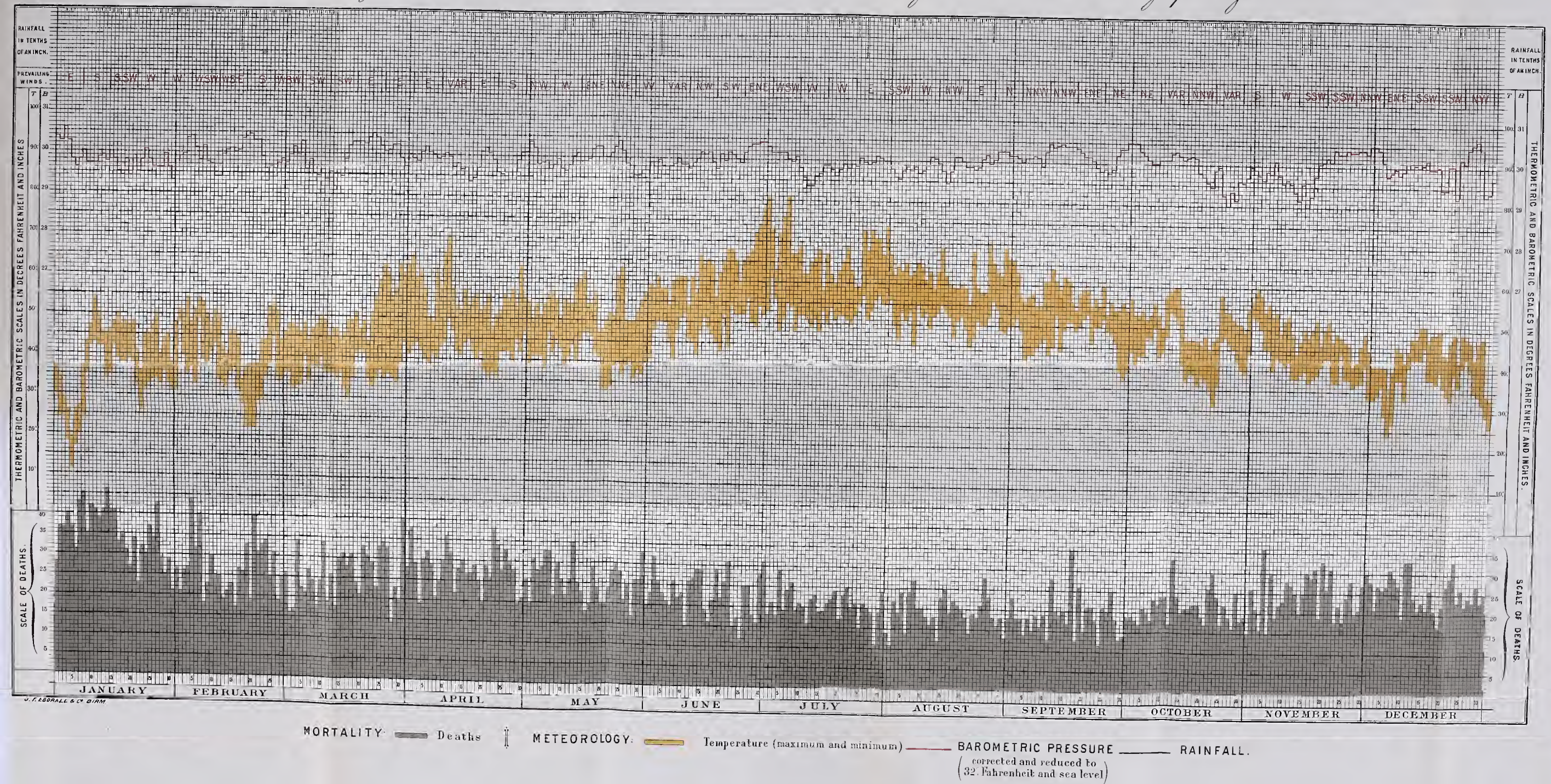






City of Birmingham.

Chart illustrating the relations of the number of deaths to the principal meteorological conditions on each day of the year 1894.





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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
THE COUNCIL HOUSE,
BIRMINGHAM,
March 16th, 1895.

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Introductory
Remarks.

In presenting my twenty-second Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the City, I wish to make a few general observations upon certain prominent features of the statistics for the year 1894 to which the report refers.

The total death-rate was identical with the lowest rate ever before recorded, the mortality in the second half of the year being particularly small. Atmospheric conditions were largely responsible for this result, the year being characterised by a practical absence of either very hot or very cold weather, each of which extremes invariably exerts an unfavourable influence on the death-rate. The improvement in the rate of mortality occurred principally amongst children under one year of age, and in persons aged forty-five years and upwards.

The zymotic death-rate was one of the lowest I have ever recorded. Smallpox, Measles, and Typhoid Fever caused more deaths than they generally do, but Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea were not so fatal as usual.

The epidemic of Smallpox, which commenced in 1893, extended still more widely in 1894, and caused a larger number of cases than in any year since 1874.

Scarlet Fever was more prevalent than it had been since 1890, though much less so than in that particular year. Diphtheria was notified in a rather large number of instances, though a little fewer than in 1893, and much fewer than in 1892. The cases of Typhoid Fever notified were more numerous than in any year since the introduction of compulsory notification, and were nearly twice as many as in 1892, when the prevalence of this disease was but slight.

I. VITAL STATISTICS.

Elevation.

Geological position.

Birmingham stands at a considerable altitude, its highest part being 679 feet and its lowest 261 feet above the mean level of the sea. It is built upon a generally porous soil, of a sandy or gravelly nature, and on an undulating site. These physieal conditions afford the town considerable advantages, inasmuch as they expose it to the free movement of the atmosphere, and cause a greater dryness of the soil than is found in places less favourably situated.

Population.

The estimated population of the City at the middle of 1894 was 492,301. This estimate is based on the assumption that the population has increased since 1891 at precisely the same rate as obtained between 1881 and 1891. Such an assumption is, of course, liable to lead to a great discrepancy between the estimated and actual population at any particular time, for it is obvious that from various causes the rate of increase in a given population will be subject to considerable alteration. In the last intereensual period the population of Birmingham was very seriously over-estimated; at the present time it seems probable that it is under-estimated. I am led to this conclusion, first, by the fact that the Building Surveyor's reports show a great increase in the last three years in the number of new houses; and, secondly, by the circumstance that the number of inhabited houses shown on the rate books is larger than seems necessary to meet the requirements of the number of persons supposed to be occupying them. I do not think, however, that the difference between the actual and the estimated population is at present so large as to seriously vitiate the calculation of birth-rates and death-rates, and I therefore propose to use the population as estimated in the ordinary way for the purposes of my report.

Natural Increase.

The estimated population for 1894 showed an increase of 4,404 over that for 1893; the excess of births over deaths which constitutes the natural increase, disregarding migration to and from the town, was 6,559.

Area.

Density.

The City covers an area of 12,705 acres, so that on an average there are 38·7 persons residing on an acre. It must be borne in mind, however, that much of the outlying land in Birmingham has very little building on it, and the number of persons to an acre in such parts of the City is very small indeed. Hence, to bring the average up to 38·7, it is obvious that in the crowded parts of the City every acre of ground must bear a much greater number of persons than this.

In the statement below, the estimated population of Birmingham and its mean density for each of the past nine years is given :—

		Estimated Population at middle of each year.		Average Number of Persons per acre.
1886	...	458,110	...	36·1
1887	...	462,251	...	36·4
1888	...	466,430	...	36·7
1889	...	470,646	..	37·0
1890	...	474,900	...	37·4
1891	...	479,193	...	37·7
1892	...	483,526	..	38·1
1893	...	487,897	...	38·4
1894	...	492,301	...	38·7

In the course of my report I intend to make comparisons between Birmingham and certain other large towns. It will be interesting, therefore, to see the relative size and density of these towns.

		Estimated Population, 1894.	No. of Persons to an acre.
33 Large Towns	...	10,458,442	34·9
London	...	4,349,166	58·2
Liverpool	...	507,230	97·3
Manchester	...	520,211	40·3
Birmingham	...	492,301	38·7
Leeds	...	388,761	18·0
Sheffield	...	338,316	17·2
Bristol	...	226,578	50·8
Bradford	...	223,985	20·8
West Ham	...	238,184	50·6
Nottingham	...	223,584	20·4

I have been unable to obtain statistics relating to the whole area at present included in the City for any years prior to 1886, although my own records respecting the old City extend as far back as 1873.

MARRIAGES.

The number of Marriages solemnized in the City in 1894 was 4,241, giving a marriage-rate of 17·3 per 1,000. In 1893 the rate was 16·9, and in 1892 it was 17·9.

BIRTHS.

The Births recorded during the fifty-two weeks comprised for registration purposes in the year 1894 numbered 15,505, 7,831 being those of males, and 7,674 those of females. They

Birth-rate.

were equal to an annual Birth-rate of 31·6 per 1,000, this being the lowest Birth-rate recorded in the nine years for which I can obtain statistics. The Births and Birth-rates in these nine years are shown below :—

Number of Births.				Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living.	
1886	..	...	15,622	...	34·2
1887	...	...	15,315	...	33·2
1888	...	...	15,076	...	32·4
1889	...	...	15,357	...	32·7
1890	...	...	15,487*	...	32·1
1891	...	...	16,166	...	33·8
1892	...	...	16,026	...	33·2
1893	...	...	15,881	...	32·6
1894	...	...	15,505	...	31·6

* 53 weeks.

Birth-rates in ten large towns.

Low as the Birth-rate was in Birmingham, it was still considerably higher than in some of the other large towns, as may be seen from the following figures :—

				Birth-rate per 1,000.
33 large Towns	...	..	...	30·7
London	...	...	...	30·1
Liverpool	...	..	...	35·4
Manchester	...	...	...	32·0
Birmingham	...	...	...	31·6
Leeds	...	..	...	32·2
Sheffield	...	...	...	33·4
Bristol...	...	...	...	28·2
Bradford	...	...	...	26·7
West Ham	...	...	...	34·0
Nottingham	...	...	...	28·6

The thirty-three large towns, taken as a whole, as well as London, Bristol, Bradford, and Nottingham, had lower Birth-rates than Birmingham, that recorded in Bradford being particularly small.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination.

I have received from the different Vaccination Officers returns as to Vaccination for the year which ended on June 30th, 1894. Copies of these returns are given in Table XI.

I find that, taking the whole of the City, the improvement in the amount of Vaccination shown in 1893 was just maintained last year, 86 per cent. of the surviving children having been successfully Vaccinated, while 8·2 per cent. had been lost

sight of, and 5·2 per cent. had either removed to other Vaccination Districts or their Vaccination had been postponed. This will be seen from the table below :—

Vaccination
(continued).

DISTRICT.	YEAR.	PERCENTAGE OF SURVIVING CHILDREN.			
		Success-fully Vaccinated.	Insusc'ptible of Vaccination or had Smallpox.	Unaccounted for, from	
				Removal to places unknown ; and not having been found.	Postponement by Medical Certificate ; Removal to other Vaccination Districts, etc.
Birmingham Parish ...	1892	87·9	0·2	8·6	3·3
	1893	90·2	0·4	6·8	2·6
	1894	90·1	0·4	6·6	2·9
Aston Union (within the City) ...	1892	81·3	0·5	12·3	5·9
	1893	81·6	0·5	11·3	6·6
	1894	82·4	0·7	11·0	5·9
King's Norton Union (within the City) ...	1892	83·9	0·4	3·8	11·8
	1893	81·4	0·9	2·9	14·7
	1894	79·6	0·8	6·2	13·4
Whole City...	1892	84·9	0·3	9·6	5·2
	1893	86·0	0·5	8·1	5·5
	1894	86·0	0·6	8·2	5·2

Vaccination was the most widely practised in Birmingham Parish, where the successful Vaccinations reached 90·1 per cent. In this district the figures have improved materially in recent years. In Aston there has been an improvement also, though the percentage of Vaccination is much smaller than in Birmingham Parish. In King's Norton the percentage is the lowest of all, having declined steadily in the last three years. This is very unsatisfactory, and I should be very glad to see an upward movement set in.

Birmingham Parish.

Aston Union.

King's Norton Union.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered during 1894 numbered 8,946, and comprised those of 4,659 males and 4,287 females. This number gave a Death-rate of 18·2 per 1,000 of the population, which is identical with the lowest figure previously recorded in the City. The average of the Death-rates for the eight preceding years was 20·2, or 2·0 per 1,000 above the rate for 1894. To some, perhaps, this may seem to represent a comparatively slight advance, but when it is remembered that this reduction in the Death-rate means the saving during a single year of 1,000 human lives, not to speak of the long and expensive illnesses and suffering by which death is usually preceded, it will not be denied that the diminished mortality of the past year affords grounds for great satisfaction on the part of all

Deaths

Death-rate.

Death-rate
(continued).

who have the welfare of the community at heart. Some fifteen years ago the late Dr. Farr, of the Registrar General's office, estimated that the "value of the population of the United Kingdom, men, women, and children, is £159 a head; that is, the value inherent in them as a productive, money-earning race." If this estimate still holds good, and if it applies to Birmingham as to the rest of the country, then the present population of this City is worth £159,000 more than it would have been if the mortality in 1894 had been as high as it was in the eight preceding years.

The following table shows the Deaths and Death-rates for the last nine years :—

		Number of Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 Persons living.
1886	...	9,182	...	20·1
1887	...	9,225	...	20·0
1888	..	8,465	..	18·2
1889	...	9,035	...	19·2
1890	..	10,329*	...	21·4
1891	...	10,077	..	21·1
1892	..	9,642	...	20·0
1893	..	10,445	...	21·5
1894	...	8,946	...	18·2

* 53 weeks.

Comparing last year's statistics with those of the three other years which have elapsed since the extension of the City, I find that the diseases concerned in the reduction of the mortality were those which are intimately associated with climatic conditions. Diarrhoea caused 256 Deaths, against an average of 530 in the three years 1891-93; Phthisis caused 630, against 751; Bronchitis 1,088, against 1,336; Pneumonia 682, against 806. The year was characterised by the almost total absence of either very hot or very cold weather. August and September, two of the great Diarrhoea months, had very low mean temperatures, and were consequently exceptionally free from the heavy Diarrhoeal mortality by which they are often marked. On the other hand, the six winter months, in which Respiratory diseases are generally very fatal, were all unusually mild, with the result that the year was free from a large mortality from chest affections. It is obvious from these facts that the City is chiefly indebted to meteorological conditions for the happy position it held last year in respect of its general Death-rate, and this conclusion is strengthened by the fact that in the whole of England and Wales a similarly satisfactory Death-rate was recorded.

While, however, the influence of the weather either for good or for evil is clear, it must not be supposed that we are altogether at the mercy of the elements, for it has been shown again and again that it is chiefly through unhygienic conditions, either public or personal, that such influence is exerted. Thus it is well known that the effect of a hot summer on Diarrhoeal mortality is greatly reduced by such public measures as will ensure purity and cleanliness of air, of water, of soil, and of

dwelling; as well as such personal means as the avoidance of unwholesome food, especially tainted meat or fish, and unsound or unripe fruit. Again, it is an undoubted fact that Respiratory diseases are far more fatal amongst those who live in damp, badly-ventilated, ill-lighted, and overcrowded houses, or who are exposed with but little protection to the inclemency of the weather; and where these conditions are absent, the effects of frost and rain are greatly reduced. What has to be aimed at, therefore, is the establishment of so perfect a system of both public and personal hygiene as shall render ineffective those atmospheric changes which at present very seriously affect the health of the community.

The Death-rates of ten of the largest English towns are shown in the table below :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	Death-rate of Birmingham and large towns compared
33 large Towns	18.1	21.6	20.7	22.2	22.4	
London	17.8	21.3	20.6	21.4	21.5	
Liverpool	23.8	27.3	24.7	27.0	27.8	
Manchester	20.4	24.9	23.8	26.5	29.7	
Birmingham	18.2	21.5	20.0	21.1	21.4	
Leeds	17.9	22.3	19.8	22.9	22.7	
Sheffield	17.8	22.3	20.8	23.9	25.8	
Bristol	17.3	18.9	19.5	20.9	20.2	
Bradford	17.0	21.0	18.0	22.2	22.8	
West Ham	16.2	18.9	18.6	17.8	19.5	
Nottingham... ..	17.2	18.5	18.7	19.9	19.2	

It is rather disappointing to find that, while Birmingham compared very well with its own previous records in the matter of Mortality, its Death-rate did not exhibit so great a diminution as is shown in several other important towns. The Death-rates of the large towns, as a whole, of London, of Leeds, and of Sheffield, all of which are usually above that of Birmingham, were last year lower than ours. While, therefore, these towns are to be congratulated on the favourable positions they occupy, one cannot but feel some regret that Birmingham should now rank only eighth in the above list; a position due no doubt to a great extent to the serious periodic epidemic of Smallpox through which the City has passed.

The figures relating to Birmingham in the Registrar General's Annual Summary differ slightly from mine, owing to the fact that he includes the deaths of paupers belonging to Birmingham who die in the Aston and King's Norton Work-houses with the deaths actually recorded in the city. I do not follow this plan, because I have reason to believe that the deaths of non-residents which take place in the Birmingham Hospitals are at least as numerous as those just referred to, and to include the one class of deaths without excluding the other, must aggravate rather than modify any error that may arise.

The Mortality in Birmingham in each quarter of the year is shown below :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
TOTAL DEATHS	2,688	2,338	1,816	2,104	8,946
Males ...	1,397	1,220	942	1,100	4,659
Females ...	1,291	1,118	874	1,004	4,287
Death-rate ...	21.9	19.0	14.8	17.1	18.2

Death-rate in each quarter of the year.

Discrepancy between Registrar General's and own figures.

Death-rate in
each quarter
of the year
(continued).

The Mortality in the first quarter was fairly satisfactory, although it compared unfavourably with that of the 33 large towns. The Death-rate in the second quarter also was only moderately good, and was 1·7 above that of the large towns. With the advent of the third quarter came a great improvement, the Death-rate being the lowest I have ever recorded in any quarter of any year. This was mainly the result of the slight amount of Summer Diarrhœa and of Wasting Diseases amongst infants, due to the coolness of the weather. In the last three months of the year the Death-rate was the lowest on record for the fourth quarter, Respiratory Diseases having caused an unusually slight mortality, owing, as before pointed out, to the mildness of the season.

Chart.

Appended to my report is a chart showing the recorded Death-rate and the average age at death in each week of the year. With regard to the Death-rate, it will be noticed that only once during the year was there any very exceptional mortality. This was in the first four weeks, when a spell of severe weather caused a great number of deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia. In the last half of the year the Death-rates were comparatively very good indeed, the highest being only 20 per 1,000, while in no less than nine weeks the mortality fell below 15 per 1,000.

The line on the chart which represents the average age at death, is an exceptional one, owing to the very slight fluctuations it exhibits. The extreme range in the weekly death-age was only 11 years, the lowest point reached being 21 years, and the highest 32 years. As a contrast to this, I may say that in 1893 the range was just twice as great, being from 16 years to 38 years. The great variations usually found in the average age at death have two principal causes. One of these is the occurrence of a large number of deaths during the winter months, amongst old people who succumb to Respiratory Affections, and cause a great increase in the death-age; the other is the extensive prevalence of Summer Diarrhœa, the mortality from which is almost exclusively confined to children, and has the effect of greatly reducing the age at death. Neither of these conditions was present last year, and hence the average age at death varied but little from week to week.

Death-rates
in Wards.

I have always felt that considerable interest would attach to a statement of the mortality in the various wards of the city, but owing to frequent changes in their constitution, I have hitherto been unable to form satisfactory estimates of their populations, and could not therefore calculate their death-rates. The recently published census returns contain information as to the number of inhabited houses, and the population living in them, in each of the different wards as at present constituted, and from these data I have obtained the average number of persons to a house. Through the courtesy of Mr. Burrough, Clerk to the Birmingham Overseers, and Messrs. Johnson, Pritchett, Mason, and Priest, who represent the other parishes in the city, I have been supplied with the number of inhabited

houses in each ward as shown on the rate books in March, 1894; and by multiplying this number by the average number of persons to a house, I have formed an estimate of the present population of every ward. Of course, this method is open to some objection, inasmuch as it assumes that in a given district the proportion of persons to a house remains constant, whereas, under certain circumstances, and particularly in rapidly-growing communities, the type of house erected, and, consequently, the average number of inmates, may vary considerably. But it must be remembered that the universally accepted method of estimating populations is based on an equally, or I think I may even say a still more, doubtful assumption, viz. : that the rate of increase or decrease in the population in one decennium will continue unaltered throughout the next. In 1891 it was found that this assumption had led to a discrepancy of about 10 per cent. between the estimated and the actual population in Birmingham, while in Liverpool the population had been over-estimated by no less than 20 per cent. I cannot conceive that the plan I have adopted will produce results anything like as bad as these.

In calculating the Death-rates in wards, I have been met by another difficulty in the fact that a large number of deaths occur not in the wards they properly belong to, but in Public Institutions. I cannot obtain sufficient information to enable me to allot these deaths to the wards in which the deceased persons had actually resided, and have been obliged to distribute them over the wards in proportion to the total mortality actually recorded in the latter. The deaths in the different wards, and the approximate Death-rates obtained by the method I have described, were as follows :—

			Estimated Population.	No. of Deaths.	Approximate Death-rate.
Rotton Park	...	...	38,675	489	15·3
All Saints'	..	...	38,787	579	18·0
Ladywood	...	...	26,782	392	17·7
St. Paul's	...	...	16,596	301	21·9
St. George's	...	...	21,457	395	22·2
St. Stephen's	...	...	23,638	447	22·8
St. Mary's	...	...	15,248	332	26·3
St. Bartholomew's	...	...	26,383	517	23·7
Market Hall	...	...	12,462	183	17·7
St. Thomas's	...	...	20,288	285	17·0
St. Martin's	...	...	25,266	332	15·9
Edgbaston and Harborne	..	...	29,137	323	13·4
Deritend	...	...	26,915	483	21·7
Bordesley	...	...	44,002	578	15·9
Duddeston	...	..	23,291	390	20·2
Nechells	...	...	32,892	556	20·4
Balsall Heath	...	...	35,941	451	15·2
Saltley	...	...	29,818	364	14·7

St. Mary's Ward had the highest Death-rate, viz., 26·3 per 1,000, or 8 per 1,000 above the rate for the whole City. Next in order came St. Bartholomew's, St. Stephen's, St. George's, St. Paul's, Deritend, Duddeston, and Nechells, all of which had higher rates than the whole town. The lowest mortality was in Edgbaston and Harborne Ward, closely followed by

Death-rates
in Wards
(continued).

Saltley, Balsall Heath, Rotton Park, Bordesley, and St. Martin's. Generally speaking, the older and more crowded parts suffered most, while the more suburban wards, which are largely of newer growth, compare very favourably with the rest of the City.

An examination of the detailed mortality in St. Mary's Ward, which appears to have been the most unhealthy part of the town, shows that the Deaths from almost all causes were more numerous there than in other parts of the City. Certain diseases, however, stand out more prominently than others in this connection. Whooping Cough and Enteritis each caused about three times as many Deaths in St. Mary's as elsewhere; Bronchitis caused twice as many; and Debility half as many again. All these are diseases which are largely dependent, at any rate in their fatal results, upon neglect and want.

Distribution
of Deaths
amongst the
atal periods.

The next Table shows the Deaths at certain specified age-periods during the last three years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Under 1 year	2,539	3,146	2,664
Between 1 and 5 years	1,441	1,306	1,570
" 5 " 15 " 	389	331	375
" 15 " 25 " 	426	436	343
" 25 " 45 " 	1,285	1,556	1,289
" 45 " 65 " 	1,561	1,961	1,812
At 65 years and upwards...	1,305	1,706	1,589

The year appears to have been a very favourable one for persons over forty-five years of age, the Deaths amongst them having numbered only 2,866 against 3,667 in 1893, and 3,401 in 1892. The Deaths under one year of age were fewer than usual; between one and five years they were about equal to the average number; from five to fifteen, and from fifteen to twenty-five they were rather numerous, while from twenty-five to forty-five the mortality was fairly normal.

Infant
Mortality.

The Deaths of Infants under one year old were in the proportion of 164 per 1,000 Births; in other words, one-sixth of the children born failed to reach the first anniversary of their birth. This Infantile Death-rate was lower than the average in the eight preceding years, which was 172. The subjoined Table shows the Infantile Death-rates per 1,000 Births in the ten large towns.

Infant deaths
per 1,000 births
in large towns.

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
33 large towns	152	181	164	—	—
London	143	161	155	154	163
Liverpool	179	211	181	188	195
Manchester	160	203	179	192	187
Birmingham	164	198	166	165	181
Leeds	155	206	169	177	172
Sheffield	157	191	171	170	195
Bristol	150	141	147	146	151
Bradford	145	197	155	181	169
West Ham	138	170	153	150	161
Nottingham	174	170	167	169	159

Two of the above towns had higher Infantile Death-rates than Birmingham, viz., Liverpool and Nottingham. In the 33 large towns the rate was much lower than it was here.

The average age at Death during each of the last two years is given below :—

Average age at death.

	1894.	1893.
First Quarter ...	27 years and 5 months.	31 years and 7 months.
Second „ ...	25 „ „ 4 „	30 „ „ 3 „
Third „ ...	27 „ „ 0 „	22 „ „ 7 „
Fourth „ ...	28 „ „ 8 „	31 „ „ 8 „
Whole Year ...	27 „ „ 1 „	29 „ „ 0 „

A chart appended to my Report shows the average age at Death in each week of the year.

SPECIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH.

The Deaths recorded during the year were distributed among the different classes of disease as shown below :—

Specified causes of Death.

Class	I.—Zymotic Diseases	... 1,367, or 15·3 per cent. of total mortality.	
„	II.—Parasitic Diseases	... 4, or 0·0	„ „
„	III.—Dietic Diseases	... 29, or 0·3	„ „
„	IV.—Constitutional Diseases	1,304, or 14·6	„ „
„	V.—Developmental Diseases	774, or 8·7	„ „
„	VI.—Local Diseases...	... 4,476, or 50·0	„ „
„	VII.—Violent Deaths	... 343, or 3·8	„ „
„	VIII.—Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes	649, or 7·3	„ „

A detailed statement of the various causes of Death will be found on pages 18 to 21.

CLASS 1.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

This is a large and important class, including all diseases of a Miasmatic, Diarrhœal, Malarial, Zoogenous, Venereal, and Septic nature. It had 1,367 Deaths allotted to it, giving a Death-rate of 2·8 per 1,000 of the population, against 3·6 in 1893. The chief part of the mortality was due to the

Zymotic Diseases.

SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES,

to which 1,196 Deaths were attributed against 1,271, the average in the previous eight years. The Zymotic Death-rate was 2·4 per 1,000, as compared with an average of 2·7 in the same eight years. Only twice in the previous eight years had the Zymotic Death-rate been so low. In the early years of my tenure of office, the figures were sometimes alarmingly high, 5·6, 7·3, and 5·9 being recorded in the three successive years 1873, 1874, and 1875. The great difference between these Death-rates and those recently recorded serves to show how urgent the need for sanitary improvements was at that time, and how fully the introduction of a better sanitary system has been justified by subsequent results.

Zymotic Death-rate

Glancing for a moment at the diseases individually, I find that Smallpox, Measles, and Typhoid Fever caused more than the average number of Deaths, while Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa were less fatal than usual.

Zymotic
Death-rates
in large towns.

The Death-rates from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases in the ten large towns are given in the Table below :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
33 large towns	2·4	3·2	2·6	—	—
London	2·7	3·1	2·8	2·3	2·9
Liverpool	3·4	3·9	2·9	3·6	4·7
Manchester	2·4	3·7	3·0	3·1	4·0
Birmingham	2·4	3·0	2·6	2·0	2·9
Leeds	2·0	3·5	2·2	2·4	2·4
Sheffield	2·3	3·5	3·1	2·7	3·7
Bristol	2·0	1·6	2·1	1·9	2·1
Bradford	1·8	3·4	1·7	2·3	2·3
West Ham	3·2	3·4	2·9	2·3	4·1
Nottingham	2·3	2·6	2·3	2·5	1·9

The Zymotic Death-rate in Birmingham was identical with that of the 33 large towns, and also with that of Manchester; it was a little lower than that of London, and much lower than those of Liverpool and West Ham.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox.

The Deaths registered during the year from Smallpox numbered 171, a higher figure than in any year since 1875. In the previous eight years the average number was 10. So large a sacrifice of life to a disease which is almost entirely preventable by efficient vaccination is to be greatly regretted.

Smallpox
Death-rate.

The Smallpox Deaths were equal to a rate of ·35 per 1,000, against ·04 in the thirty-three large towns. Particulars as to cases will be found on page 36.

MEASLES.

Measles.

The year was marked by a rather large mortality from this disease, which caused 316 deaths, against an average of 240. The singular want of uniformity in the mortality from Measles is seen by comparing this high figure with the very low one recorded in the previous year, viz., 48. The rapid fluctuations to which the disease is liable are, however, still better shown by taking the Deaths quarter by quarter:—

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
1893	8	9	8	23
1894	77	204	34	1

These figures show that though practically dormant until the end of 1893, in the first six months of 1894 the disease obtained such a hold in the town as to cause in that period 281 deaths; and then it died away as suddenly as it had arisen. How to deal with such a disease is a great difficulty. At present no information reaches this office except when a case terminates fatally, and it is then altogether too late to take any satisfactory steps to prevent the spread of the infection. What is wanted, of course, is the isolation of every patient from the very commencement of the illness, but this cannot be completely carried out, because Measles is infective for at least three days before the characteristic rash appears. Isolation should, nevertheless, be practised as soon as the disease is recognised, for the longer the patient is allowed to mix with others the greater will the spread of infection naturally be. Unfortunately, in the great

majority of houses, even when the nature of the illness is known, isolation from the rest of the family is difficult, if not impossible, owing to want of room. Notification of cases of Measles is in force in some few towns, but I have not been able to discover the advantage of it. The adoption of the notification of Measles in Birmingham would be very costly, and as far as I can judge would be useless to stamp out or even materially mitigate the disease. Measles
(continued).

The Deaths from Measles are represented on the Map at Map, the end of my report by red crosses.

SCARLET FEVER.

The Deaths from Scarlet Fever numbered 75, against an average of 91 in the previous eight years. They give a rate of $\cdot 15$ per 1,000, compared with $\cdot 21$ in the thirty-three large towns. Scarlet Fever
Death-rate.

The Deaths from Scarlet Fever are indicated on the Map in the Appendix by red spots. Map

DIPHTHERIA.

The Deaths attributed to Diphtheria amounted to 50, or nine less than the average for the eight preceding years. They were equal to a rate of $\cdot 10$ per 1,000. This was not quite so good as in 1891 and 1893, but better than in any other year. The figures for the last nine years have been as follows:— Diphtheria.
Diphtheria
Death-rate.

DEATH-RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.

1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
$\cdot 17$	$\cdot 14$	$\cdot 10$	$\cdot 13$	$\cdot 14$	$\cdot 09$	$\cdot 14$	$\cdot 09$	$\cdot 10$

In the thirty-three largest towns the Death-rate was $\cdot 38$, or nearly four times as high as in Birmingham.

The streets in which fatal cases of Diphtheria occurred are marked on the Map with blue spots. Map.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease caused 219 deaths, against an average of 272, about one-fifth of the total Zymotic mortality being due to it. General sanitary improvements have no effect upon it, and until some special means are taken it will still continue to cause a great part of the Zymotic mortality. Whooping
Cough.

FEVER.

One hundred and nine Deaths were ascribed to Fever, 105 being Typhoid and four Simple Continued. This was the largest mortality for many years past, the average number of Deaths in the last eight years having been 70. The Deaths were at the rate of $\cdot 22$ per 1,000, and were a little more numerous than in the thirty-three large towns, where the rate was $\cdot 19$. Fever.
Fever
Death-rate

The Fever Death-rates for the past nine years have been as follows:—

DEATH-RATE FROM FEVER PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.

1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
$\cdot 15$	$\cdot 18$	$\cdot 15$	$\cdot 10$	$\cdot 14$	$\cdot 17$	$\cdot 08$	$\cdot 21$	$\cdot 22$

The Deaths from Typhoid Fever are marked on the Map with blue crosses. Map

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa.

Including those set down to Dysentery and English Cholera, there were 256 Deaths attributed to Diarrhœa, or less than half as many as usual. In 1893 the Deaths numbered 828, and last year's figure was the smallest ever recorded in Birmingham.

Death-rates from Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Fever in large towns.

The following table shows the rate of mortality in the thirty-three large towns from Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Fever:—

				Death-rate per 1,000 from			
				Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.
33 large Towns ...	...	...	...	0·04	0·21	0·38	0·19
London ...	...	...	...	0·02	0·22	0·61	0·15
West Ham ...	...	...	...	0·21	0·15	0·80	0·19
Croydon ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·07	0·29	0·06
Brighton ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·03	0·22	0·09
Portsmouth ...	...	...	...	0·02	0·09	0·19	0·16
Plymouth ...	...	...	...	0·06	0·09	0·06	0·13
Bristol ...	...	...	...	0·07	0·07	0·21	0·10
Cardiff ...	...	...	...	0·01	0·05	0·46	0·05
Swansea ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·24	0·11	0·13
Wolverhampton ...	...	...	...	0·06	0·63	0·41	0·20
Birmingham ...	...	...	...	0·35	0·15	0·10	0·22
Norwich ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·14	0·17	0·22
Leicester ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·16	0·07	0·15
Nottingham ...	...	...	...	0·01	0·23	0·08	0·28
Derby ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·15	0·05	0·26
Birkenhead ...	...	...	...	0·01	0·11	0·39	0·16
Liverpool ...	...	...	...	0·04	0·45	0·19	0·59
Bolton ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·08	0·08	0·22
Manchester ...	...	...	...	0·04	0·22	0·28	0·19
Salford ...	...	...	...	0·01	0·55	0·31	0·31
Oldham ...	...	...	...	0·17	0·15	0·28	0·11
Burnley ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·53	0·30	0·28
Blackburn ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·07	0·14	26
Preston ...	...	...	...	0·01	0·11	0·07	0·26
Huddersfield ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·23	0·22	0·12
Halifax ...	...	...	...	0·04	0·03	0·13	0·06
Bradford ...	...	...	...	0·12	0·32	0·08	0·13
Leeds ..	...	...	...	0·01	0·13	0·20	0·13
Sheffield...	...	...	...	0·00	0·12	0·19	0·19
Hull ...	...	...	...	0·01	0·18	0·14	0·19
Sunderland ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·18	0·07	0·60
Gateshead ...	...	...	...	0·01	0·06	0·23	0·25
Newcastle ...	...	...	...	0·00	0·14	0·16	0·13

Birmingham had a higher mortality from Smallpox than any other town, but fourteen towns had higher Death-rates from Scarlet Fever, twenty-five had higher rates from Diphtheria, and nine had higher rates from Typhoid Fever.

DISEASE MAP.

Disease Map.

Appended to my report is a Map of the City, on which the Deaths from Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever are indicated by marks placed upon the streets in which such Deaths occurred. As far as possible the Deaths in Public Institutions have been shown as if they had occurred at the patients' homes. The Map shows that all four diseases were spread more or less widely over the town, and were by no means confined to particular localities. There is, however, a

serious aggregation of crosses denoting Typhoid Fever Deaths in Pope Street, while in the Brookfields neighbourhood there is a rather unusually large number of marks indicating Deaths from Diphtheria. Disease Map
(continued).

II.—*PARASITIC*, AND III.—*DIETIC DISEASES*.

The Deaths from Parasitic Diseases numbered 4, and those from Dietic Diseases 29. Parasitic and
Dietic Diseases.

IV.—*CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES*.

These diseases caused 1,304 Deaths, equal to a rate of 2·7 per 1,000, against 3·1 in 1893. The Deaths from Cancer were not quite so many as in the preceding year, though rather more than in 1892. Phthisis showed a great reduction, in which other forms of Tuberculosis also shared. Constitutional
Diseases.

V.—*DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES*.

The Deaths from Developmental diseases numbered 774, giving a rate of 1·6 per 1,000, against 2·0 in 1893. The Deaths from Old Age were 153 fewer than in 1893. Developmental
Diseases.

VI.—*LOCAL DISEASES*.

This large and very important class of diseases had 4,476 Deaths placed in it, giving a rate of 9·1 per 1,000, against 10·4 in the previous year. Diseases of the Heart caused fewer Deaths than usual, but the great bulk of the decrease in this class was under the headings Bronchitis and Pneumonia. Local Diseases.

VII.—*VIOLENT DEATHS*.

The Deaths in this class, comprising those from Accident, Negligence, Suicide, Homicide, and Murder, amounted to 343. I am pleased to find that the Deaths from Accidental Suffocation, though above the very low figure for 1893, were still much lower than usual. Violent Deaths.

VIII.—*ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES*.

The Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes numbered 649. Owing to a great reduction in Deaths from Debility, this figure was much lower than in 1893. Deaths from
ill-defined and
not specified
causes.

CERTIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

According to the figures given in the Registrar General's Annual Summary, 92 per cent. of the Deaths in Birmingham were registered on the certificates of qualified Medical Practitioners. In the 33 large towns the percentage was 91. Inquests were held respecting 2·9 per cent. of the Deaths, and the remaining 5·1 per cent. were uncertified. Certification
of causes of
death.

TABLE OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 29TH, 1894.

1894.	AGES.						WARDS.														City.						
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and up.	Rotton Park.	All Saints.	Ladywood.	St. Paul's.	St. George's.	S. Stephen's.	St. Mary's.	St. Bartholo- mews.	Market Hall.	St. Thomas's.	St. Martin's.	Edgbaston & Harborne.	Pertend.		Bordesley.	Durdeston.	Nechells.	Balsall Heath.	Saltley.	Institutions.
ALL CAUSES	2539	1441	389	426	1295	1561	1305	489	579	392	301	395	447	232	517	183	285	332	323	483	578	390	556	451	364	1549	8946
I.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.																											
1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.																											
Small-pox	32	13	8	23	74	15	6	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	162	171
Measles	62	238	14	2	..	..	..	28	26	15	12	26	23	14	23	3	5	7	..	..	29	20	15	20	7	14	316
Scarlet Fever	4	46	21	3	1	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	2	55	75	
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	37	15	11	11	13	23	10	3	6	7	..	..	11	9	11	12	10	3	219
Diphtheria	89	126	4	..	1	..	..	1	17	2	6	2	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	5	3	1	1	..
Membranous Croup	2	20	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	1	1	..
Simple Continued, or Ill-defined Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8	6	2	3	2	5	2	3	..	..	..	6	9	6	4	1	1	..
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	..	3	22	32	33	12	1	1	5	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	3	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	7	50
Influenza	..	2	..	5	5	12	4	4	2	1	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	3	6	4	2	2	1	1	4	105	
Other Miasmatic Diseases	4	12	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	29	
2.—DIARRHEAL DISEASES.																											19
Simple Cholera	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	194	23	2	1	3	8	22	26	14	10	8	17	16	11	19	7	8	11	7	..	13	13	24	9	10	12	253
3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.																											..
Remittent Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES																											..
Cowpox and effects of Vaccination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases (<i>c. p.</i> , Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.																											..
Syphilis	24	2	1	1	2	2	..	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	6	32
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	10
6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.																											..
Erysipelas	8	1	..	..	3	4	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	5	15
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	6
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	1	4	1	..	18
II.—Parasitic Diseases.																											2
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

III.—Dietic Diseases.																											
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Scurvy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	..	..	..	13	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	..	2	1	1	..	3	24
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																											
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	..	1	9	14	7	..	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	3	1	2	4	5	36	
Rheumatism	..	..	1	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	11
Gout	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	6	1	3	..	1	7	26
Rickets	14	21	..	61	..	70	17	11	13	7	10	5	7	13	6	12	14	18	12	25	10	16	14	10	83	303	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1	8	9	2	3	4	4	..	2	1	2	6	4	3	11	5	1	4	2	4	2	30
Tabes Mesenterica	31	14	2	9	2	4	3	4	4	..	2	1	2	6	4	3	11	5	1	4	2	4	2	30
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydrocephalus	15	38	12	9	2	4	3	4	4	..	2	1	2	6	4	3	11	5	1	4	2	4	2	30
Phthisis	4	9	17	333	145	17	31	40	28	17	20	25	21	35	16	14	30	18	34	45	27	31	27	146	630		
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	29	34	15	11	7	1	5	8	7	9	4	6	2	3	2	2	5	1	2	6	5	9	4	1	1	9	
Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis	3	1	1	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	..	..	2	3	5	2	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	4	9	25
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	4	5	11	6	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	15
Other Constitutional Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Developmental Diseases.																											
Premature Birth	345	1	..	..	..	..	30	32	18	18	21	27	11	35	4	8	8	15	16	22	16	25	17	17	6	346
Atelectasis	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	4	..	1	1	1	1	21
Congenital Malformations	16	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	19	12	7	13	10	9	13	33	15	25	14	21	21	12	83	19
Old Age	..	..	..	..	19	369	21	13	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	388
VI.—Local Diseases.																											
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																											
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	47	60	10	16	12	7	10	11	7	7	9	7	2	10	3	4	7	7	9	19	10	10	7	8	18	165	
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	..	..	..	29	138	137	19	14	12	14	14	10	12	12	12	9	9	21	12	23	12	18	19	13	51	306
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	..	1	2	17	9	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	31	40
Epilepsy	1	4	6	18	12	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	3	3	2	2	3	..	16	42
Convulsions	158	28	3	2	..	..	10	12	6	8	7	12	10	23	4	8	8	9	19	14	5	11	12	7	6	191
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	8
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	1	..	1	4	14	12	1	3	..	2	3	4	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	3	1	11	36
Other Diseases of Nervous System	17	14	10	12	10	4	5	6	2	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	..	3	2	9	1	8	4	4	14	73	
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																											
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, and Nose).	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	14
3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																											
Pericarditis	..	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	6	14
Acute Endocarditis	..	..	1	7	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	6	14
Valvular Diseases of Heart	1	..	17	27	43	29	8	10	4	5	9	4	5	2	1	4	3	5	4	18	4	3	7	3	29	128	
Other Diseases of Heart	16	1	30	78	169	115	18	30	22	9	24	8	11	28	13	11	23	29	27	29	19	25	31	23	53	433	
Anæurism	..	..	..	3	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	11
Embolism, Thrombosis	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	9
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	2	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	8

TABLE OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 29TH, 1894—(continued).

1894.	AGES.						WARDS.												City.										
	AGES.						WARDS.																						
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and up.	Rotton Park.	All Saints.	Ladywood.	St. Paul's.	St. George's.	St. Stephen's.	St. Mary's.	St. Bartholo- mews.	Market Hall.	St. Thomas's.	St. Martin's.		Edgworth & Harborne.	Dentend.	Bordesley.	Dundeston.	Nechells.	Balsall Heath.	Saley.	Institutions.		
Local Diseases—continued.																													
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																													
Laryngitis	7	12	3	1	3	2	..	1	1	6	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	..	2	1	..	23	
Croup	3	11	4	1	1	1	1	2	18	
Emphysema, Asthma	338	204	11	10	61	233	241	56	68	49	34	53	96	68	73	19	54	52	25	67	1	62	64	95	51	41	..	21	
Bronchitis	140	213	30	20	109	193	47	44	30	32	22	22	36	14	46	12	21	29	23	51	49	35	56	39	34	87	1088		
Pneumonia	4	11	1	3	10	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	41	692		
Pleurisy	33	15	4	2	25	29	10	1	13	4	5	12	..	3	2	1	8	10	4	..	7	13	3	10	7	15	118		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																													
Dentition	54	35	3	9	3	4	5	7	2	10	1	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	7	4	10	..	39	
Sore Throat, Quinsy	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	11
Diseases of Stomach	34	8	2	7	5	13	11	1	4	2	2	5	5	3	8	1	..	9	2	2	6	5	5	5	4	5	80		
Enteritis	93	25	8	4	9	18	12	4	11	3	4	9	14	12	14	3	6	4	2	2	10	3	3	9	6	3	148		
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines	..	..	2	3	7	14	12	5	1	4	..	1	4	..	1	1	2	..	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	13	45
Hernia	..	3	..	2	10	5	4	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	14	25
Peritonitis	1	3	8	4	4	12	4	1	4	2	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	3	4	..	9	35
Ascites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	1	21	49	6	4	2	5	2	2	3	3	4	4	1	2	5	10	4	3	3	7	3	..	77
Jaundice, and other Diseases of Liver	8	1	3	1	9	16	6	1	5	3	1	2	..	..	4	..	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	44
Other Diseases of Digestive System	6	7	..	2	6	4	3	..	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	9	28
6 & 7.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND OF DUCTLESS GLANDS																													
Diseases of Lymphatic System	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	7
Diseases of Spleen	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3
Bronchocoele, Addison's Disease	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.																													
Acute Nephritis	1	7	3	5	8	14	4	1	2	2	2	3	2	5	..	..	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	14	42
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	1	2	2	11	34	53	25	8	3	6	1	4	6	3	2	2	6	4	5	2	4	5	4	9	3	50	128		
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate	1	..	2	..	..	4	11	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	10	18
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	..	1	1	2	9	8	6	3	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	3	1	..	1	3	1	6	27		
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.																													
(A) Of Organs of Generation.																													
Male Organs	6	18	10	1	2	..	6	2	..	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	11	35	
Female Organs	2	..	

METEOROLOGY AND MORTALITY.

Year.

The weather of 1894 was very different from that of 1893, and very much more conducive to the maintenance of life and health. With the exception of one week in January, there was no very severe weather; in fact all the six winter months had mean temperatures above the average. At the same time there was no really hot weather, May, June, August, and September having very low temperatures, while July, though a little warmer than usual, was not associated with any extreme readings such as are sometimes recorded. As a matter of fact, the maximum temperature during the year was only $80^{\circ}7$, the highest reading previously recorded being $85^{\circ}6$. The effect of such equable weather was chiefly seen in the great reduction in the mortality from Chest Complaints in the winter months and from Diarrhœa in the summer.

Temperature.
January.

During the spell of cold weather in *January*, the maximum temperatures on five successive days were 29° , 26° , 19° , 26° , and 27° , while on the coldest night a temperature of $10^{\circ}8$ was registered. In the three subsequent weeks, Death-rates of 31.2, 28.4, and 25.5 per 1,000 were recorded. Fortunately in the remaining part of January the weather became much milder, so much so, indeed, that the mean temperature for the whole month was above the average.

February,
March, & April.
May.

February, *March*, and *April* all had temperatures greatly in excess of the average; but with the advent of *May* the excess was converted into a deficit. In the latter month the maximum temperature was only 63° , a reading no less than 14° lower than was recorded in the same month in 1892. As late as the 21st of May, a minimum temperature of $32^{\circ}8$, or just a trifle over freezing point, was observed. The cool weather continued into *June*, but the deficiency of warmth was less than in May, and was most noticeable in the early part of the month. *July* opened with very warm weather, and the mean temperature for the whole month was fairly high. *August*, however, was distinctly cold. The highest reading recorded was only $69^{\circ}8$, a temperature which was exceeded no less than fourteen times in August, 1893. The amount of sunshine was only 83 hours, against an average of 137. *September* was equally below the average temperature, and equally poor in sunshiny weather. Under such conditions it was but natural that the Diarrhœal mortality should be as small as it proved to be. Dr. Ballard has stated that extensive Diarrhœal mortality does not begin until the temperature of the earth four feet from the surface has reached 56° . Last year it never rose above $54^{\circ}1$. *October* was a little warmer than usual, and *November* was

June.

July.

August.

September.

October and
November.

much more so. *December*, also, was a great deal milder than *December*. it generally is, the mean temperature being 40°, against 37°, 40°, 37°, 29°, 39°, 34°, and 39° successively in the seven preceding years.

The rainfall for the year was a little above the average. *Rainfall*. There was a very large excess of rain in July, and also in February and October, while January, April, June, and November had rather more rainfall than usual. August, on the other hand, was very dry.

There were 95 days during the year on which no sunshine *Sunshine*. was recorded, and the total amount was 113 hours less than the average in the seven previous years.

The following table shows the mean temperature and total rainfall for each month of the year :—

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.		
	Mean Temperature in Degrees and Parts.	Average for 7 years, 1887-1893 inclusive	Above or below the average.	Rainfall for Month in Inches and Parts.	Average for 7 years, 1887-1893 inclusive.	Above or below the average.
January	36°7	36°4	+ 0°3	1·61	1·53	+ 0·08
February	39·9	37·6	+ 2·3	2·05	1·08	+ 0·97
March	42·6	39·5	+ 3·1	1·05	1·49	— 0·44
April	48·5	44·0	+ 4·5	1·62	1·52	+ 0·10
May	47·1	51·7	— 4·6	2·01	2·31	— 0·30
June	55·6	57·7	— 2·1	2·16	1·93	+ 0·23
July	59·8	58·9	+ 0·9	3·36	2·31	+ 1·05
August	56·4	59·0	— 2·6	2·12	3·12	— 1·00
September	52·1	55·1	— 3·0	1·70	1·89	— 0·19
October	47·2	47·0	+ 0·2	3·48	2·55	+ 0·93
November	45·1	42·4	+ 2·7	2·48	2·34	+ 0·14
December	40·1	37·0	+ 3·1	1·88	2·05	— 0·17
Year.....	47·6	47·2	+ 0·4	25·52	24·12	+ 1·40

On the next page will be found a table giving certain weekly meteorological data, side by side with the mortality statistics for the same period, and at the beginning of my Report there is a chart showing the relations of the number of Deaths to the principal meteorological conditions on each day of the year.

METEOROLOGY, BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN
PREVALENT DISEASES FOR EACH WEEK OF 1894.

Week.	Temperature					Hours of Sunshine.	Horizontal Movement of Air in Miles.	Mean Humidity, complete Saturation = 100.	Rainfall in inches and parts.	Deaths at				Deaths from											
	of the Air.			of the Ground.						Births.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 65.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.		
	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean Temperature.	1 foot deep.	4 feet deep.																				
1894.																									
1	Jan.	6	41.7	10.8	26.5	36.2	45.3	2.3	2438	...	0.140	321	225	77	36	30	6	1	...	...	6	1	3	16	79
2	"	13	53.6	20.3	38.7	36.4	44.3	10.5	2253	90	0.220	356	295	86	41	47	2	2	1	...	2	2	2	19	111
3	"	20	50.0	34.4	42.2	41.7	43.9	9.3	2791	88	0.700	330	268	85	45	45	6	4	3	2	5	3	2	10	84
4	"	27	50.0	26.0	38.6	40.1	44.2	9.5	2899	85	0.345	324	241	66	39	41	7	3	3	1	4	3	4	14	72
5	Feb.	3	51.5	31.2	39.9	39.9	44.0	22.4	3267	82	0.425	328	190	58	40	21	5	6	1	...	5	4	3	13	58
6	"	10	54.4	32.6	44.3	42.2	44.1	14.1	3593	83	0.090	323	211	52	38	39	4	5	2	...	3	6	3	13	56
7	"	17	50.6	31.6	40.6	40.9	44.5	9.4	2782	78	1.235	268	158	39	20	24	7	3	...	...	5	...	5	13	35
8	"	24	43.6	21.7	31.8	36.8	43.9	27.4	1725	...	0.390	322	195	47	39	28	4	5	1	...	13	2	2	9	46
9	Mar.	3	53.5	31.8	42.1	40.4	43.2	18.8	3390	84	0.405	322	193	52	28	28	7	6	...	1	7	2	1	15	45
10	"	10	50.0	33.5	41.6	40.8	43.6	17.7	3330	82	0.340	290	164	41	30	28	2	1	2	1	6	...	2	14	34
11	"	17	49.5	29.9	40.3	41.1	43.9	25.9	2630	78	0.430	310	170	48	31	23	8	8	1	1	3	2	2	7	35
12	"	24	55.0	33.1	42.4	41.4	43.9	14.2	1405	85	0.000	297	198	55	31	31	5	13	1	...	5	...	...	17	42
13	"	31	62.9	34.0	46.8	44.0	44.2	54.8	1213	73	0.085	291	180	34	39	21	3	20	3	2	3	2	5	16	30
14	April	7	64.7	39.0	49.0	47.9	45.5	40.7	1931	78	0.085	358	215	41	49	32	4	19	1	2	4	5	3	13	46
15	"	14	70.4	40.0	50.7	48.9	46.2	29.0	1633	81	0.430	343	204	49	42	38	3	18	2	1	9	2	3	8	46
16	"	21	57.4	36.0	47.2	47.7	47.0	28.0	1611	83	0.445	283	188	51	36	25	3	15	4	4	6	2	6	9	34
17	"	28	56.9	36.3	46.3	47.2	47.0	19.7	1881	84	0.495	310	212	55	50	24	9	21	3	1	7	...	3	13	38
18	May	5	63.0	37.8	47.8	48.2	47.2	16.8	2258	74	0.285	315	177	44	37	14	1	24	...	...	5	4	...	12	41
19	"	12	57.2	39.4	48.7	48.5	47.4	29.3	2514	79	0.840	318	194	63	43	20	7	18	1	1	15	2	1	15	40
20	"	19	62.3	40.0	49.4	49.3	47.8	17.7	2588	82	0.450	248	174	36	53	21	3	23	1	...	9	...	3	11	32
21	"	26	63.0	32.8	45.1	47.8	47.9	45.9	2346	62	0.150	304	173	55	35	14	2	14	...	1	7	...	2	20	26
22	June	2	58.8	35.6	47.2	47.9	47.8	23.1	1735	80	0.635	270	157	39	42	16	3	18	2	...	5	1	4	16	26
23	"	9	61.4	41.2	52.9	51.3	48.1	13.4	1756	83	1.330	271	194	43	37	36	8	11	1	2	6	1	...	16	30
24	"	16	66.0	42.3	54.1	52.2	48.9	26.4	2072	75	0.595	261	148	50	23	20	5	9	...	...	9	1	5	11	22
25	"	23	68.5	43.0	56.4	55.1	49.5	35.5	2017	72	0.055	311	182	53	30	16	3	8	1	1	5	3	5	16	22
26	"	30	78.5	49.2	60.0	59.4	50.5	50.9	1914	71	0.000	246	120	28	26	18	3	6	...	...	7	1	3	7	14
27	July	7	80.7	48.3	63.6	63.9	52.1	64.2	1937	63	0.095	271	162	46	34	15	...	14	2	2	5	...	9	14	17
28	"	14	69.2	47.9	57.5	59.8	53.1	25.7	1653	75	0.875	262	158	43	26	22	1	6	2	...	6	2	5	15	27
29	"	21	69.1	50.0	57.0	56.8	53.0	13.7	2093	81	0.780	287	151	45	23	23	...	3	2	2	5	1	5	9	19
30	"	28	72.9	50.5	59.7	58.0	53.1	20.2	1489	84	1.615	277	134	36	19	16	4	5	1	1	3	1	4	14	13
31	Aug.	4	74.5	46.5	59.8	59.0	53.8	19.9	2031	82	0.430	274	129	33	17	22	2	1	2	1	3	2	10	12	18
32	"	11	64.8	45.5	56.9	57.0	54.0	21.6	2144	82	0.675	236	140	45	23	20	1	3	...	...	1	...	12	13	16
33	"	18	69.5	47.5	56.6	56.0	54.0	21.0	2807	76	0.145	317	117	41	12	23	...	...	...	1	2	1	10	6	16
34	"	25	68.0	45.0	54.0	54.4	53.7	12.3	2176	85	0.265	309	150	50	14	15	1	...	1	...	3	3	18	17	18
35	Sept.	1	69.8	47.8	57.6	55.1	53.5	20.2	1169	90	0.605	295	142	46	11	23	4	...	...	...	...	3	11	10	9
36	"	8	62.8	41.8	51.7	52.9	53.5	19.4	1822	77	0.210	265	122	37	16	17	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	10	15
37	"	15	63.6	42.7	53.8	53.0	53.0	26.2	1785	81	0.000	283	130	34	17	27	3	1	...	...	1	7	6	3	22
38	"	22	59.5	46.2	53.1	53.2	53.0	0.4	1615	86	0.020	307	131	41	15	23	2	1	3	...	3	2	7	11	29
39	"	29	60.4	37.5	50.2	51.3	52.8	12.3	1782	85	1.475	258	150	49	13	21	2	...	1	1	2	2	11	18	22
40	Oct.	6	56.8	38.9	48.4	49.5	52.1	1.0	1584	86	0.115	258	122	40	14	15	2	...	1	1	1	1	4	2	14
41	"	13	60.0	43.4	52.5	51.6	51.8	0.7	939	96	0.335	290	155	45	13	32	2	...	3	...	...	3	11	11	21
42	"	20	54.9	36.4	42.6	47.3	51.6	7.8	1990	85	0.165	350	153	48	20	21	4	1	4	1	2	1	5	12	27
43	"	27	58.5	31.5	46.0	46.1	50.5	10.0	2399	87	2.020	278	149	40	20	29	2	...	4	...	...	2	4	14	24
44	Nov.	3	60.0	39.4	49.8	47.9	50.0	7.5	2510	88	1.035	339	138	44	10	18	2	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	32
45	"	10	55.8	40.3	47.4	47.6	50.1	18.2	2367	86	0.370	359	163	45	16	30	4	...	2	2	3	2	7	7	33
46	"	17	52.5	37.4	43.0	44.1	49.6	23.9	2574	90	1.710	273	180	53	21	24	2	...	...	3	2	3	6	17	37
47	"	24	51.9	36.9	44.2	44.8	48.9	4.0	1794	90	0.220	314	181	49	29	32	5	...	4	3	...	2	4	10	41
48	Dec.	1	48.8	33.0	40.2	43.4	48.4	0.7	1681	87	0.000	315	162	54	21	19	3	...	2	4	2	4	3	6	39
49	"	8	45.6	24.4	36.7	40.7	47.6	0.5	1475	92	0.105	312	192	64	17	27	...	...	3	3	2	4	5	20	45
50	"	15	51.3	33.1	43.8	43.9	47.0	7.5	2480	91	0.580	354	181	66	27	31	3	...	2	2	2	...	4	11	44
51	"	22	49.6	33.0	42.0	42.9	47.0	8.3	3533	86	0.627	314	161	49	10	29	1	...	1	1	4	3	7	11	35
52	"	29	49.0	32.0	41.3	42.5	46.6	3.2	2621	88	0.570	188	164	49	23	31	1	...	1	1	3	2	4	9	36

II. SANITATION.

i.—*Influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health.*

The Inspector of Nuisances has handed to me an interesting return, made in September last, of the number of houses, ashpits and privies, pans, and water-closets, together with the number of pumps, in each Inspector's District. With the exception of Balsall Heath, these Districts do not coincide with the Wards of the same name; but, generally speaking, each District consists of part of the Ward from which it takes its name, together with certain portions of adjoining Wards :—

	No. of Houses.	Ashpit Privies.		Pan Privies.	Water Closets.	Pumps.
		No. of Pits.	No. of Privies.			
Rotton Park District...	2,810	134	161	689	2,062	13
All Saints' „ ...	8,321	392	581	3,054	2,482	1
Ladywood „ ...	5,928	279	360	2,209	1,910	13
St. Paul's „ ..	3,775	211	309	1,263	1,784	—
St. George's „ ...	8,470	372	524	3,433	1,928	—
St. Stephen's „ ...	8,833	426	560	2,791	1,554	2
St. Mary's „ ...	5,069	85	133	2,109	1,696	—
St. Bartholomew's „ ...	5,194	156	241	2,174	1,473	—
Market Hall „ ...	5,051	105	143	1,503	3,247	2
St. Thomas's „ ...	5,054	145	178	1,947	1,218	3
St. Martin's „ ...	5,454	396	483	1,627	1,555	3
Edgbaston „ ...	1,980	509	518	319	2,072	19
Deritend „ ...	5,694	563	785	2,332	1,790	15
Bordesley „ ...	9,217	597	736	3,297	3,840	47
Duddeston „ ...	5,957	255	363	2,043	1,312	—
Nechells „ ...	5,668	230	314	2,167	1,552	—
Balsall Heath „ ...	7,831	2,219	2,903	—	3,677	250
Saltley „ ...	2,496	712	1,056	4	1,250	60
Harborne „ ...	1,697	990	1,109	11	538	64
City	104,499	8,776	11,457	32,972	36,940	492

Closet
Accommodation
(continued).

When I was appointed Medical Officer of Health in 1873, the midden system of refuse disposal was in almost universal use in the town, the middens being often of immense size, uncovered, badly looked after, and intolerably offensive. At the present time there are over three times as many water-closets as there are ashpit privies, while the number of pans is little short of that of water-closets, so that the ashpit privies now in use do not constitute one-seventh of the total closet accommodation in the town. During the year 1891 as many as 522 midden ashpits, with 696 privies attached to them, were abolished; 129 pan privies were also replaced by water-closets, the total number of water-closets substituted for both ashpit and pan privies being 929, of which 86 were of the waste-water pattern.

I have always been strongly in favour of the water-carriage system as the only really sanitary method of disposing of excretal matters. But it is useless to ignore the fact that more than half the present closet accommodation of Birmingham is on the conservancy system, and that at least for a number of years to come it will be impracticable to do away with the system altogether. The abolition of the worst of the ashpit and pan privies must, of course, be steadily proceeded with, but in the meantime I think it very desirable that attention should be directed to keeping clean and in order such privies as are either on the ashpit or pan principle, so that they may be in as sanitary a condition as possible. To this end the buildings themselves should be maintained in sound condition. They should also be kept clean by frequent swilling of the floor, which ought always to be paved, particular attention being paid to the parts underneath and around the pan. It would be a great advantage if during the emptying of privies and the removal of pans greater care were taken to prevent excretal matters from being dropped about the yards and passages, and if matters so dropped or spilt were carefully removed and the soiled surfaces efficiently swept and swilled. If these points were more fully attended to there would be far less annoyance from a system which, though bad in principle, might by these means be rendered much less offensive than it is.

Complaint of
sewer openings
corner of
Highgate Road
and Kyrwick's
Lane

In September I received a complaint, which was strengthened by a medical opinion, that the sewer openings at the corner of Highgate Road and Kyrwick's Lane were causing sore throat, diarrhoea, and other symptoms of ill-health in the family residing at the corner shop. There was a street gully on either side of the shop door, a sewer ventilator in the middle of the road, and three more gullies at the opposite corner of Larches Street. The smell was very offensive, and there seemed no doubt that it was causing injury to health. I communicated with the City Surveyor, who told me that negotiations had been commenced some time before for the trapping of the gullies and the erection of a ventilating shaft. The owner of the property had not, however, given his

permission for the erection of the shaft. The necessary formalities have since been gone through, and the trapping and ventilation of the sewer at this point have been effected.

Complaint of
sewer openings,
etc.
(continued).

As usual, a large amount of attention was paid to the prevention of contamination of the air by the emission of dense smoke from factory chimneys. Four Inspectors are engaged in this work, and they made 5,002 observations, in the course of which 168 breaches of the regulations were discovered. In 115 cases the offenders had not been reported before, at any rate for a considerable length of time, and letters were sent to them cautioning them not to repeat the offence. In the other 53 cases such letters had already been sent, and legal proceedings were therefore taken. Convictions were obtained in all cases, the penalties enforced amounting to £28 5s. 0d. and the costs to £20 4s. 6d.

Smoke.

On May 8th I made the following Report to your Committee:—

Paving of
Courts.

“With regard to the paving of courts, about which there has hitherto been considerable difficulty, I find from a Report from the Town Clerk that, by the Public Health Act, 1875, and also by the Corporation Consolidation Act of 1883, courts are defined to be streets, *i.e.*, private streets, within the meaning of these Acts. Under these Acts, I am informed the provision for the lighting of courts has been insisted upon by the Corporation, and the Inspector of Nuisances tells me that at the present time the Public Works Committee, in default of the owner, have introduced such provision for lighting, and are actually collecting the rents of the property to indemnify themselves for the outlay. Now it appears to me that these Acts apply to the paving just as much as to the lighting of the courts, and I therefore beg to suggest that where courts are deemed in the interests of public health to require paving, the power above referred to be put into operation in this regard. I consider it indispensable for the improvement of court property that the yards should be thoroughly well paved with bricks laid in cement, after which the tenants might be very properly held responsible for their condition; but so long as the courts remain unpaved they are necessarily filth-sodden and unwholesome, and it is, moreover, impossible to keep them clean.”

In consequence of a letter received from Mr. Brice, in which he attributed the death of a patient from Typhoid Fever to the condition of Market Street, I visited the latter thoroughfare, which is a small, narrow street connecting Upper Dean Street and Bromsgrove Street. I found that the pavement was defective, lodging wet; and there was a most offensive smell arising from manure and other decomposing organic refuse scattered about the surface. The street required more attentive

Complaint of
condition of
Market Street.

Complaint of
condition of
Market Street
(continued).

scavenging, the surface needing to be swept every day. It appeared that the street had not been taken to by the Corporation, and the Inspector of Nuisances therefore waited upon the owners and tenants, who undertook to subscribe and pay for the cleansing and lighting of the street.

Nuisance at
Allotment
Gardens at
Saltley.

During the year my attention was called to a nuisance caused by the water in a water-course running at the bottom of the Allotment Gardens situated in Alum Rock Road, Saltley. I visited the spot on the 4th of April in the company of the Inspector of Nuisances, when it was evident that the water was seriously polluted. It was white and milky in appearance and evolved Sulphuretted Hydrogen gas, which I need not say is very offensive. I took two samples of the water, one from the point at which it enters the Allotments after running under the road; the other from the far side of the Allotments, where it forms a small pond. The latter sample differed from the former in being more milky in appearance, and having lost its offensive odour. The water-course was evidently contaminated by the liquid escaping from a disused clay pit, near to Saltley Training College, into which gas lime and other refuse products had been thrown. I had examined a sample of this liquid on June 2nd, 1893. I also examined a sample of water from the water-course on September 6th, 1893, when its physical and chemical properties were similar to those which it presented in April, 1894. Its smell was objectionable, and was in this respect a nuisance. It was complained of by the owner of the adjoining land, because it caused his tenants to leave the Allotments, and prevented other tenants taking them. I was informed that the deposit of gas refuse in the disused clay pit mentioned, which caused the pollution of the water, had been discontinued, but it must necessarily be a long time before the nuisance produced by it will cease.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Act.

During the year I made representations under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, that 82 houses were in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation. These houses were situated in :—

- 2 Court, Woodcock Street.
- 3 Court, Duddeston Row.
- 4 Court, Duddeston Row.
- 24 Court, Lancaster Street.
- 2 Court, Barford Street.
- 36 Court, High Street, Deritend.
- 11 Court, Lombard Street.
- 21 Court, Lancaster Street.
- 16 Court, Lancaster Street.
- Rear of 56, 57, 58, and 59, Holt Street.
- 11, 12, 13, and 14, Summer Hill Street.
- 13 Court, St. George's Street.
- 7 Court, Birchall Street.
- 28 Court, Bishop Street.
- 13 Court, Lombard Street.
- 15 and 16 Courts, Great Barr Street.

I do not propose to describe here the condition of all the houses individually, but will give a description of the first property only on the list, as the structural defects were much alike in all.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Act
(continued).

2 Court, Woodcock Street.—The surface of the yard was only partially paved, and the paving and surface gutter were defective. The D trap was badly set and had no grid. The two water-closets had defective floors and seats; one of them had no water supply owing to the mechanism being out of order, and in the other the basin and seat were broken, causing splashing of the flush water and wetness of the whole closet; the walls of the closet bulged. The washhouse had neither door nor window; and the floor, walls, and sink were defective.

The first house in the court, occupied by Daniel Bryan, consisted of two stories. The living room was dark and low, being only about 7 feet high. The roof was defective, causing dampness of the structure and partial destruction of the ceilings. There was no spouting. The casement windows were defective, and could not be opened. There were three broken panes in the kitchen, and seven in the bedroom. The walls were defective, filthy, and damp from want of a damp course. The ceilings were defective and filthy. The floor quarries were broken and partly removed, and the floor was damp owing to the quarries being in contact with the damp earth, instead of being imbedded in cement.

The second house from the top, occupied by Joseph Foster, consisted of two stories. The living room was dark and low, being only about 7 feet high. The roof rained in, so that the bedroom was said to be sometimes like a pool of water. The spouting was defective. The window cords and sashes were defective; two panes were broken in the kitchen, and four in the bedroom, and it was necessary to put up the lower shutter to keep out the wind. The walls were defective, filthy, and damp, from want of a damp course. In the living room the back wall was boarded up to hide the dampness. The ceilings were defective and in bad condition. The floor quarries were much broken and damp from being in contact with the earth instead of being set in cement. There was no door to the bedroom.

Number 3 in the same court consisted of two stories, and the living room was dark and low, being only about 7 feet high. The roof and spouting were defective, causing dampness of the structure. The window sashes were broken, also one of the panes in the bedroom. The plastering of the walls was in bad condition, and the walls themselves were damp. The kitchen floor was defective, the quarries being broken and partly removed. The floor was damp, owing to the quarries being in contact with the earth, instead of being imbedded in cement.

The bedroom floor was defective. The stairs and door were broken, and the chimney smoked badly.

Number 4 in the same court consisted of two stories. The living room was fairly high (9 feet 3 inches). The floor and spouting were defective, causing dampness. The windows had broken sash cords and casements; they opened at the bottom only, and six panes were broken. The walls were defective and damp, so that the paper would not adhere to them. The floors both in the kitchen and the bedroom were in very bad condition. The stairs were so defective as to be dangerous; the chimney was also out of repair, and smoked badly.

Number 5 in the same court consisted of two stories. The living room was low and dark, its height being only about 7 feet. The roof and spouting were defective, causing dampness of the structure. The windows were broken, and the casement of one of them was defective. There was an accumulation of filth near the back window. The walls were filthy, damp from want of a damp course, and perished. The ceilings were defective, the floor quarries were broken and partly removed, and the floor was damp owing to the quarries being in contact with the damp earth. The bedroom floor was defective and decayed. The stairs, cupboard doors, and shutters were broken. The house was dilapidated to such an extent as to be a dangerous structure. It was said to be often flooded with storm-water, being at the bottom of a steep incline occupied by the yard.

Number 6 in the same court consisted of two stories. The living room was dark and low, being about 7 feet high. The roof was so defective as to let in the light. The chimney was dangerous. The spouting was defective. The window sashes, headings, cords, and five panes of glass were broken. The walls were damp from want of a damp-course, and defective. The gable end had had to be propped up. The ceilings were damp and defective. The floor of the kitchen was much broken, and was damp owing to the quarries being in contact with the earth instead of being imbedded in cement. The house was said to be often flooded with storm-water, owing to the steepness of the yard.

The above descriptions will suffice to show the general condition of the properties dealt with, and the urgent necessity for their repair or permanent closure. As a result of my representations, notices were served on the owners calling on them to put the houses into habitable condition. If such notice was not complied with in the specified time, application was made to the magistrates for a closing order. Up till the end of the year, 42 houses had been compulsorily closed by order of the magistrates, and 10 others had been voluntarily closed by the owners without legal proceedings; while the remaining 30 were still in hand, the time allowed for putting them in repair not having expired.

In addition to the foregoing properties, I examined several others which were dealt with under the Public Health Act. Insanitary Property.

Numbers 61, 63, and 65, in front, and 1 to 16, in 13 Court, Church Street.—With the exception of No. 61, these houses were all damp, the walls in some cases being match-boarded to hide their dampness. Speaking generally, they were in bad repair. The back houses had no spouting, and the roofs of two front houses and one back house were defective. Many of the windows had been broken and filled up with paper, etc. The front wall of No. 3 bulged out in such a way as to be dangerous. The yard was in very bad condition, the defectively-set bricks and pebbles allowing lodgments of liquid filth. The privies were defective, and the washhouses were dilapidated and in some cases dangerous. Moreover, the privies and washhouses obstructed the light and ventilation of Nos. 6 to 12 inclusive. The houses were quite unfit for habitation, and I recommended that the owner be called upon to close them, and not to allow them to be tenanted again unless they were first put into habitable condition. The property was closed accordingly, but it was subsequently re-leased to a fresh tenant, who made certain alterations in it and then asked me to examine it again. I did so; and found that he had paved the yard with blue bricks, but had not laid them in cement, as he should have done. He had removed the obstructive washhouses and privies from the centre to the top of the yard, and had converted the top house on the right into a washhouse. He had also repaired the houses by patching the plaster of the walls and ceilings, supplying new doors and window shutters, and making certain other minor improvements. Some of the most serious defects still remained, however, particularly the dampness of the walls and floors. The walls were to a great extent old, porous, and badly pointed, and at my suggestion damp-courses were put in where necessary; a cavity wall was built to prevent contact between the damp earth and the back wall of the houses; and the back wall itself was coated with tar. These improvements have made the property fairly satisfactory, and the houses may now be tenanted again.

Back of 43, Holloway Head.—This was a very bad property, in which there had been two cases of Diphtheria, and the children were constantly ailing. The house was dirty and damp, particularly the side wall of the living-room, which was also mouldy; the dampness apparently proceeding from a gutter on the premises in the next yard. Moreover, there was no damp-course, and the brickwork was perished. The ceiling of the bedroom was saturated with wet, from rain coming through the defective roof. The living-room was narrow, dark, and low; and the window did not open. The state of repair generally was exceedingly bad, and the yard was for the most part unpaved, irregular, and dangerous. The pan privy was contiguous to the washhouse; it was very

Insanitary
Property
(continued).

defective and a nuisance, which was perceptible both in the washhouse and the house. Notice was served upon the owner to close this house until it had been put into habitable order. The floor of the house has since been relaid in concrete, the roof, plastering, and internal fittings have been repaired, and the house has been thoroughly cleansed.

On December 3rd I received a note from Dr. Robertson stating that "the house *back of 42, Bread Street* is unfit for habitation. The whole of one bedroom wall and a part of the floor soak with water, and the inmates have to mop it up. Fungoid masses grow from the ceilings." The Inspector of Nuisances made an inspection of the house, which was in very bad condition, and Messrs. Grimley and Son, the agents for the owner, promised to close it, which they have since done.

In company of the Chairman of your Committee and the Inspector of Nuisances I visited *6 Court, Moor Street*, with a view to seeing if it was possible for the property to be opened for human habitation. I found every sanitary appliance out of order, and as a result the following letter was addressed by your Chairman to the owners of the property:—

"September 19th, 1894.

"Thomas Horton, Esq.,
"Clerk to Lench's Trust,
"Newhall Street.

"Dear Sir,

Lench's Trust Property, 6 Court, Moor Street.

"I visited this property in company of the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances. It is in a very dilapidated state, and without very extensive alterations could not be made fit for human habitation. The sanitary arrangements are generally very defective, the water-closets would require to be re-built and flush closets introduced, and new drainage would have to be provided. In the case of any attempt to patch up the property merely, the Health Committee would be compelled to apply for a closing order. Altogether, the condition of the property is such that, in my opinion, it would be unwise to spend any money upon it.

"I shall be glad to hear what course is decided upon.

"Yours faithfully,

"WILLIAM COOK,

"Chairman of the Health Committee."

In accordance with the advice given in the above letter, no further effort has been made to re-open the property.

ii.—*Examination of and action in regard to Suspected, Diseased, and Unwholesome Food.*

The returns made by Mr. Edwards, Superintendent of ^{Unwholesome Food.} Markets, show that 1,378 voluntary surrenders and 7 seizures of bad meat were made during the year. The total quantity destroyed was over 164 tons in weight. Three persons were fined during the year, the penalties amounting to £26.

The surrenders of fish, game, poultry, rabbits, etc., amounted to 421 and the seizures to 8, the quantity destroyed being 55 tons. One dealer was fined £2.

The amount of unsound fruit, etc., given up to the Inspectors was 27 tons.

iii.—*Duties under Sanitary Bye-laws and Regulations.*

LODGING HOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 79 Common Lodging ^{Lodging Houses.} Houses, accommodating 1,766 lodgers; and 83 houses let in lodgings, registered for holding 473 lodgers. The houses let in lodgings, showed a decrease of 18 during the year, while the number of Common Lodging Houses was unaltered. All these houses are kept under systematic supervision by a special Lodging House Inspector, assisted by the district Inspectors. Last year 13,132 visits were paid by day and 1,133 by night. Three prosecutions for offences against the byelaws were instituted. One case was dismissed, one defendant was ordered to pay the costs, amounting to 5s., and the other was fined 20s. and 8s. costs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The officers of the Markets and Fairs Committee paid ^{Slaughter Houses.} 10,483 visits to Slaughterhouses during the year, and ordered 32 of them to be cleansed.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS, AND COWSHEDS.

Under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders of ^{Dairies, Milkshops, and Cowsheds.} 1885 and 1886 a register has to be kept of all persons and places concerned in the milk trade. At the end of 1894 there were on this register 23 dairies, 1,934 milkshops, 75 cowsheds, and 59 purveyors of milk. During the year 409 applications to be placed on the register were made, but 133 of them were refused owing to the unsuitability of the premises. The visits paid to dairies numbered 202, to cowsheds 2,328, and to milkshops 4,479.

Dairies,
Milkshops,
and Cowsheds
(continued).

Fifty-two shops, 99 cellars, and 36 pantries, used for storage and sale of milk, were limewashed. The sale of lamp oil was stopped in 50 cases, of tripe in 23, of fish in 23, and of vinegar and pickles in 98. Dirty milk vessels were found in 11 instances.

Twenty-three cases of Smallpox, 16 of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Typhoid Fever, 3 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Puerperal Fever occurred at places connected with the milk trade. In each case the stock of milk was destroyed and business suspended until after disinfection had been carried out.

Pleuro-
Pneumonia.

No case of Pleuro-pneumonia in cows was discovered.

BAKEHOUSES.

Bakehouses.

The visits paid to Bakehouses numbered 1,046. In most cases they were found to be in good order. Limewashing was, however, required in 176 instances, and in 8 cases accumulations of refuse were found on the premises and were removed. Information was sent to H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the employment of 61 youths in bakehouses.

WORKSHOPS.

Workshops.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891, 9,400 visits were paid to Workshops, and as a result 1,182 improvements were effected in their condition. The latter included the limewashing of 989 shops, the provision of 15 urinals and 81 water-closets, the putting in order of 41 other water-closets, the removal of 7 ashpits and 5 pan-privies from under workshops, the provision of better ventilation in 17 instances, etc. Nine hundred and eighty-six shops were fumigated because workpeople suffering from Smallpox had been engaged in them.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

Canal Boats
Acts.

During the year 566 boats, containing 917 men, 335 women, and 391 children, were examined by your Inspector. Sixty breaches of the regulations were discovered, and in all cases they were attended to without recourse to legal proceedings. The improvements made included the repairing of 5 defective cabins, the painting of one other, the provision in 7 instances of suitable storage for at least 3 gallons of water. Seven cases of overcrowding were remedied, and 11 contraventions of the rules regarding the separation of unmarried males and females. Sixteen boats were not properly marked and numbered according to regulation, while 7 were not registered at all, and 6 others, though registered, were not carrying their certificates of registration as they should have done.

On October 15th a boat arrived in Birmingham from which a case of Smallpox had been removed. The master stated that his boat had been disinfected, but he had no certificate to this effect; your Inspector therefore disinfected the boat himself, and supplied the master with a certificate signed by me, after which he was allowed to proceed on his journey.

Canal Boats
Acts
(continued).

Twenty-six boats were registered during the year, and ten re-registered after structural alterations. Twenty-two certificates were cancelled, and at the end of the year there were 399 boats on the register.

iv.—*Offensive Trades.*

No complaint was made to me of any nuisance in connection with the various offensive trades carried on in the City, and no application was received for permission to establish such trades.

Offensive
Trades.

v.—*Fortnightly Reports of the Medical Officer of Health to the Health Committee.*

I have from time to time reported to your Committee on various questions, including the following:—

Fortnightly
Reports of the
Medical
Officer of
Health.

1. The general health of the City, as shown by the total Death-rate, Zymotic Death-rate, and Mortality from special diseases.
2. The occurrence of Infectious Disease, and the results of the investigations of certain of the most dangerous cases.
3. The Waters supplied by the Corporation, and from other sources.
4. Articles of Food, Drink, and Drugs, obtained for analysis, and the analysis of articles of a miscellaneous character.
5. Diseased and unwholesome food.
6. Reports on special questions in pursuance of resolutions, instructions, and otherwise.

vi.—*Outbreaks and Prevalence of Infectious Diseases.*

The year was more marked by a prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases than any since the passing of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act. The total number of cases notified was 5,600, against 4,404 in 1893, and 2,853 in 1892. This state of affairs was chiefly due to the greatly extended prevalence of Smallpox, which alone caused no fewer than 2,074 cases, against 979 in the previous year.

Prevalence and
Distribution of
Infectious
Diseases.

Prevalence and
Distribution of
Infectious
Diseases
(continued).

The following table shows the distribution of the more important diseases over the Wards of the City. Full particulars of all the cases notified are given in Tables VIII. and IX. in the Appendix :—

WARDS		CASES NOTIFIED.					CASE-RATES PER 1,000.				
		Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.
Rotton Park	...	329	250	22	39	58	8·5	6·5	0·6	1·0	1·5
All Saints'	...	560	228	58	16	55	14·5	5·9	1·5	0·4	1·4
Ladywood	...	127	151	41	31	37	4·7	5·7	1·5	1·2	1·4
St. Paul's	...	138	93	21	45	14	8·3	5·6	1·3	2·7	0·8
St. George's	...	118	79	17	21	29	5·5	3·7	0·8	1·0	1·4
St. Stephen's	...	121	43	14	40	42	5·1	1·8	0·6	1·7	1·8
St. Mary's	...	67	41	3	14	20	4·4	2·7	0·2	0·9	1·3
St. Bartholomew's...	...	59	74	12	33	68	2·2	2·8	0·5	1·3	2·6
Market Hall	...	39	30	6	9	16	3·1	2·4	0·5	0·7	1·3
St. Thomas's	...	61	61	10	14	44	3·0	3·0	0·5	0·7	2·2
St. Martin's	...	48	69	7	21	54	1·9	2·7	0·3	0·8	2·1
Edgbaston and Harborne	...	31	85	12	21	30	1·1	2·9	0·4	0·7	1·0
Deritend	...	44	82	18	34	66	1·6	3·1	0·7	1·3	2·5
Bordesley	...	44	167	22	38	39	1·0	3·8	0·5	0·9	0·9
Duddeston	...	57	30	6	41	29	2·4	1·3	0·3	1·8	1·2
Neehells	...	87	38	12	25	41	2·6	1·2	0·4	0·8	1·2
Balsall Heath	...	33	173	24	42	71	0·9	4·8	0·7	1·2	2·0
Saltley	..	22	74	10	19	36	0·7	2·5	0·3	0·6	1·2
Institutions	...	89	20	1	8	23	—	—	—	—	—
City	...	2074	1788	316	511	772	4·2	3·6	0·6	1·0	1·6

Smallpox

The *Smallpox* epidemic which had existed all through 1893 manifested increased severity in 1894, more particularly in the first part of the year. All Saints' Ward suffered far more than any other part of the town, the cases there being equal to the very high rate of 14·5 per 1,000 of the population. Next in order came Rotton Park with 8·5, St. Paul's with 8·3, St. George's with 5·5, and St. Stephen's with 5·1. In the southern and eastern parts of the town the rates were quite insignificant in comparison with those just quoted, being 1·1 in

Edgbaston and Harborne, 0·9 in Balsall Heath, 1·0 in Bordesley, and 0·7 in Saltley ; in fact the disease was almost confined in its epidemic character to the north-west corner of the City, the neighbourhood in which the Smallpox Hospital is situated.

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths from Smallpox in the last twenty-three years. The figures for 1872-1891 apply to the City as constituted prior to its extension :—

DATE.					Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.
1872.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	798	96
2nd "	...	...	...	...	632	92
3rd "	...	...	...	...	355	67
4th "	...	...	...	...	192	44
Total					— 1,977	— 299
1873.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	171	29
2nd "	...	...	...	...	246	37
3rd "	...	...	...	...	124	18
4th "	...	...	...	...	253	38
Total					— 794	— 122
1874.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	757	123
2nd "	...	...	...	...	1,303	196
3rd "	...	...	...	...	1,059	165
4th "	...	...	...	...	672	153
Total					— 3,791	— 637
1875.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	366	85
2nd "	...	...	...	...	347	72
3rd "	...	...	...	...	95	14
4th "	...	...	...	...	16	2
Total					— 824	— 173
1876.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	2	0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	2	0
3rd "	...	...	...	...	2	0
4th "	...	...	...	...	5	0
Total					— 11	— 0
1877.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	7	1
2nd "	...	...	...	...	20	3
3rd "	...	...	...	...	20	3
4th "	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total					— 50	— 8
1878.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	3	0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	4	0
3rd "	...	...	...	...	10	2
4th "	...	...	...	...	10	3
Total					— 27	— 5
1879.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	1	0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	0	0
3rd "	...	...	...	...	3	0
4th "	...	...	...	...	0	0
Total					— 4	— 0

Smallpox in
years 1872-1894
(continued).

DATE.					Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.
1880.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	2	0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	5	1
3rd "	...	...	...	...	8	1
4th "	...	...	...	...	3	0
Total					18	2
1881.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	5	5
2nd "	...	...	...	...	9	1
3rd "	...	...	...	...	2	0
4th "	...	...	...	...	0	0
Total					16	6
1882.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	0	0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	43	6
3rd "	...	...	...	...	33	9
4th "	...	...	...	...	13	2
Total					89	17
1883.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	48	7
2nd "	...	...	...	...	152	9
3rd "	...	...	...	...	567	54
4th "	...	...	...	...	435	40
Total					1,202	110
1884.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	384	54
2nd "	...	...	...	...	64	8
3rd "	...	...	...	...	13	1
4th "	...	...	...	...	10	1
Total					471	64
1885.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	69	12
2nd "	...	...	...	...	4	0
3rd "	...	...	...	...	9	0
4th "	...	...	...	...	2	0
Total					84	12
1886.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	1	0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	1	0
3rd "	...	...	...	...	0	0
4th "	...	...	...	...	0	0
Total					2	0
1887.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	0	0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	1	1
3rd "	...	...	...	...	1	0
4th "	...	...	...	...	10	1
Total					12	2
1888.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	13	0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	4	0
3rd "	...	...	...	...	1	0
4th "	...	...	...	...	0	0
Total					18	0
1889.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	0	0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	0	0
3rd "	...	...	...	...	0	0
4th "	...	...	...	...	0	0
Total					0	0
1890.						
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	0	0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	0	0
3rd "	...	...	...	...	0	0
4th "	...	...	...	...	0	0
Total					0	0

DATE.					Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Smallpox in years 1872-1894 (continued).	
1891.								
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	1	0		
2nd "	...	...	...	...	15	0		
3rd "	...	...	...	...	23	2		
4th "	...	...	...	...	8	5		
Total					—	47	—	7
1892.								
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	0	0		
2nd "	...	...	...	...	20	0		
3rd "	...	...	...	...	5	0		
4th "	...	...	...	...	2	0		
Total					—	27	—	0
1893.								
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	35	0		
2nd "	...	...	...	...	245	18		
3rd "	...	...	...	...	116	9		
4th "	...	...	...	...	583	43		
Total					—	979	—	70
1894.								
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	717	66		
2nd "	...	...	...	...	651	54		
3rd "	...	...	...	...	305	20		
4th "	...	...	...	...	401	31		
Total					—	2,074	—	171

These figures show that the present epidemic has been much more severe than that of 1883-4, but less so than the one which culminated in 1874. I am pleased to say, however, that towards the end of the year a diminution in the number of cases set in, and at the time of writing the disease had practically died out, only twenty-two known cases existing in the City.

With twenty-five exceptions, the patients were removed to the City Hospital. After removal, or, if the patient remained at home, after recovery or death, the house was fumigated and the walls stripped of paper and lime-washed. The bedding and clothing were taken to the disinfecting station and purified. If there were any children of school age in the house they were kept at home for a fortnight after disinfection had been carried out, but it was usual to allow adult members of the household to return to work as soon as the house had been cleansed and purified. Vaccination and re-vaccination were urged upon persons who had been in danger of infection, special arrangements being made by the Poor-Law Authorities for enabling all who wished to do so to avail themselves of this safeguard.

Of the 2,074 cases notified during the year, 1,769 were vaccinated, 224 unvaccinated, and 81 doubtful as to vaccination. Either during the year or after its close there were 165 deaths amongst them, the mortality being distributed among the three classes as follows :—

	No. of Cases.		No. of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Cases.	
Vaccinated	...	1769	77	4·4 per cent.	
Unvaccinated	...	224	75	33·5 "	
Doubtful	...	81	13	16·0 "	

Smallpox and
Vaccination
(continued).

These figures show that the mortality was eight times as high amongst the unvaccinated, and four times as high amongst the doubtful, as it was amongst the vaccinated cases.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease at different age periods amongst the three classes of patients :—

AGES.	Vaccinated.			Unvaccinated			Doubtful.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
Under 1 year ...	0	0	—	41	32	78	0	0	—
Between 1 and 5 years ...	5	0	—	38	13	34	6	0	—
" 5 and 15 "	236	1	0	73	6	8	14	1	7
" 15 and 25 "	707	13	2	38	8	21	19	1	5
" 25 and 45 "	689	52	8	25	12	48	28	8	29
" 45 and 65 "	119	9	8	7	2	—	12	2	17
At 65 years and upwards ...	13	2	15	2	2	—	2	1	—

I have not calculated any percentages on less than ten cases, as conclusions based on a very small number of observations are of no value, and indeed are misleading.

The chief point to be noted in the above figures is the different incidence of the disease upon vaccinated and unvaccinated subjects. Amongst the vaccinated less than one-seventh of the attacks were in children under fifteen, or in other words, amongst those who had been vaccinated within the last fifteen years. On the other hand, of the total number of unvaccinated persons who were attacked by Smallpox no less than two-thirds took the disease before reaching the age of fifteen years. Amongst the 241 vaccinated patients under fifteen years of age only one died, this being a boy who was suffering from Scarlet Fever at the time he contracted Smallpox. But amongst the 152 unvaccinated cases at the same age period there were 51 deaths; in other words, while less than .5 per cent. of the vaccinated children died, amongst the unvaccinated the mortality was 33 per cent., or 66 times as great.

Concealment
of Smallpox.

During the year a case of concealment of Smallpox came to light. Information was received on August 7th that there was a suspicious case of illness in the person of Mrs. Rice, 70, Icknield Street. The Inspector visited the house, and having

reason to think the case was really one of Smallpox, he called in Dr. Pogson, who immediately certified it as such. On the 9th instant I visited the house and saw the patient's husband. He told me that she had been visiting at Sutton and after being at home for some days she was taken poorly on July 29th, and was attended the next day by a man named Benjamin Hall, a gun filer, living at the back of 40, St. George's Place. Mr. Rice said that the man was in the habit of attending sick cases, and that he paid him for the medicines. He admitted to me that he knew the case was one of Smallpox, but that he did not report it because he was afraid of injury to his business. The business was that of a tobacconist and out-door beer retailer, so that there was great danger of the spread of infection far and wide by means of the customers. The case was a very serious one, and legal proceedings were taken against Mr. Rice under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act. He was convicted of having failed to notify the fact of his wife's illness, and was fined £1 and costs. A practical illustration of the danger of his offence was afforded by the fact that during the magisterial hearing, as he stood in the Police Court, I noticed papules of Smallpox on his face, and had him removed at once from the Court to the City Hospital.

Concealment
of Smallpox
(continued).

I brought the position of the man Hall, who of course was unqualified, and could not therefore legally treat the case, under the notice of the Society of Apothecaries; but owing to a want of sufficient evidence to ensure the conviction, the Society did not institute legal proceedings.

The notified cases of *Scarlet Fever* numbered 1,788, against 1,614 in 1893, and 1,418 in 1892. So extensive a prevalence of Scarlet Fever occurring at the same time as an epidemic of Smallpox naturally caused a great increase in the work of the Health Department. The steps taken to prevent the spread of Scarlet Fever comprised the removal of the patient to the Hospital, if willing; the fumigation, stripping, and lime-washing of the whole or a part of the house, and the prohibition of school attendance for a fortnight after disinfection had been carried out.

Scarlet Fever

The disease was spread widely over the town. Its prevalence was greatest in Rotton Park Ward, with 6·5 cases per 1,000 of the population, and least in Nechells, with 1·2 per 1,000.

The notifications of *Diphtheria* amounted to 316, a smaller number than in 1893 or 1892, when the figures were 322 and 456 respectively. By far the largest number of cases occurred in All Saints', Ladywood, and St. Paul's Wards. Towards the close of the year a rather large number of cases occurred in children attending Camden Street Board Schools. I visited the School, and was unable to discover anything likely to favour Diphtheria in the building itself; but a drain in the

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria at
Camden Street
Schools.

Diphtheria at
Camden Street
Schools
(continued)

playground, underneath the windows of the Infants' Schoolroom, which were used purposely for ventilation, had been under repair, and had been found to be offensive for some time previously. It is very possible that this condition of the drain was a cause of the extent of the outbreak, if not of its inception. I requested the Head Mistress to be specially careful to send home all children showing any symptoms, however mild, of sore throat; and after the close of the Schools for the Christmas recess the whole of the school buildings, which were very clean, were fumigated.

Membranous
Croup.

The cases of *Membranous Croup* numbered 90, a rather larger number than in the two previous years.

Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid Fever, whether judged by cases or by deaths, appears to have been more prevalent than in any other recent year. The notified cases amounted to 511, against 489 in 1893, and 260 in 1892. By far the greatest prevalence was in St. Paul's Ward, where a comparatively severe though circumscribed outbreak of the disease occurred in Warstone Lane and Pope Street. The first case in this connection was notified on April 18th, the patient being Thomas Davis, aged 30, living at 10, Warstone Terrace, Warstone Lane. On May 8th, five more cases were reported in the same terrace, two being at number 14, and one each at numbers 11, 13, and 23. On May 31st the disease appeared at number 7, and on June 22nd a third case occurred at number 14, making eight cases in this one terrace within two months. On visiting I found that the property consisted of 23 houses, situated in a large open yard, part of which was paved, while another portion was laid out for cultivation, the remainder consisting of unpaved waste ground. There was a row of nine pan-prives on one side of the yard, and four more in another part of the terrace. Complaint was made to me by the tenants of the smell from these closets in hot weather, and also of the carelessness of the night-soil men in slopping over the contents of the pans while carrying them down the yard, and in sometimes emptying them down the drain. One of the traps of the drain at the time of my visit was defective in its setting. The houses were back-to-back, but had plenty of air space in front, and they were supplied with tap water. I recommended that the waste ground in the terrace should be paved, and that the pan-prives should be replaced by water-closets, but this work has not been done.

Typhoid in
Warstone Lane
and
Pope Street.

On June 21st the wife of the first of the patients in Warstone Terrace was taken ill at 43, Pope Street, where she had gone to live. Three more cases subsequently occurred at the same address, and two days later the disease invaded the next house, number 42. These two houses, in which five cases occurred, had a common yard, and used the same ashpit-prives. The disease next appeared at the back of 44, where a case occurred on July 19th, and three others on August 13th. Then there was a case at the back of 46, followed by three at 46 and

one at the back of 47. The last four houses, numbers 46 and back of 44, 46, and 47, which had altogether nine cases in them, opened into one yard and used the same set of ashpit-privies. The premises were generally in very fair order, and suspicion pointed very strongly to the ashpit-privies as the cause of the spread of the Typhoid infection. I am pleased to say that the two midden ashpits implicated, and two others in adjoining yards, with the ten privies attached to them, have been replaced by water-closets and dry ashpits, and no further cases of Typhoid have occurred in this particular locality.

Typhoid in
Warstone Lane
and
Pope Street
(continued).

I have as far as possible obtained information respecting the closet accommodation at the houses in which Typhoid Fever occurred during 1894. I find that out of 435 houses invaded by the disease 225 were provided with pan-privies, 155 with water-closets, and 55 with ashpit-privies. I do not know the exact number of houses using the various forms of closet accommodation, but judging from the figures on page 25 it would seem that those supplied with pan-privies and those using water-closets are nearly equal in number. If this be so the figures given above would seem to show that the incidence of Typhoid Fever was nearly half as great again upon houses provided with pan-privies as it was upon those which use water-closets. I find, moreover, that a second case occurred at one out of every seven houses where there were ashpit-privies, one out of 14 where there were pans, and at one out of 22 where there were water-closets.

Seven cases of *Simple Continued Fever*, 42 of *Puerperal Fever*, and 772 of *Erysipelas* were notified during the year. I wish to call the attention of your Committee to the question of the notification of the latter disease. The term *Erysipelas* is applied to a variety of inflammatory affections which differ very greatly in their intensity, and there is much diversity of opinion as to which really constitutes the disease, some of the cases notified being of a very trivial nature. The extent of its connection with external insanitary conditions is uncertain, and its degree of infectiveness is but slight. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see what substantial advantage notification of the disease affords to Sanitary Authorities in return for the large expenditure of money and of labour which it involves. I find that since the introduction of compulsory notification, 2,955 cases of *Erysipelas* have been notified in Birmingham. Assuming that all of them were reported by medical practitioners in private practice, the fees payable for the notifications would amount to £370, a large sum to be paid for information which is of very doubtful value. Moreover, in thirty-five of the towns in which the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act has been adopted—including Manchester, Nottingham, West Ham, Croydon, Sunderland, Newcastle, Blackburn, Oldham, and Norwich, all of which have populations of over 100,000—*Erysipelas* is not amongst the diseases

Simple
Continued Fever
Puerperal Fever
Erysipelas.

Erysipelas
(continued).

required to be notified, a clear proof that the advantages of its notification are not very appreciable. Under all the circumstances, I think it very doubtful whether the notification of Erysipelas is in any sense worth the time and the money which is spent upon it, and your Committee might well consider the advisability of removing it from amongst the notifiable diseases.

CITY HOSPITAL.

City Hospital.

During the Registration year, which differs a little from the Calendar year, 2,050 cases of Smallpox and 1,539 of Scarlet Fever, one or two of which did not belong to Birmingham, were removed to the City Hospital. The number of cases admitted in each year since 1874 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Total Cases.
1874 ... (2nd of November to the end of the year.)	194	—	194
1875 ...	420	20	440
1876 ...	11	38	49
1877 ...	38	43	81
1878 ...	20	424	444
1879* ...	4	184	188
1880 ...	16	170	186
1881 ...	17	333	350
1882 ..	105	627	732
1883 ...	1090	638	1728
1884* ...	437	360	797
1885 ..	81	204	285
1886 ..	2	428	430
1887 ...	10	438	448
1888 ...	18	528	546
1889 ..	0	1801	1801
1890* ...	0	2525	2525
1891 ...	44	1225	1269
1892 ...	24	1131	1155
1893 ...	963	1339	2302
1894 ...	2050	1539	3589

* 53 weeks.

It will be seen that the number of patients was much larger than in any previous year. By far the greater number of the Smallpox cases occurred in the first half of the year, so that during the last six months it was found possible to vacate the stoneyard in Norman Street belonging to the Board of Guardians, and also to make arrangements for terminating, early in 1895, the tenancy of Winson Green House, which had been taken for the reception of female convalescent Smallpox patients.

DISINFECTING STATION.

As might be expected, the number of articles disinfected at Bacchus Road Station was very large. It comprised 4,379 beds, 4,182 mattresses, 4,009 counterpanes, 5,381 blankets, 5,855 sheets, 3,448 bolsters, 6,764 pillows, 3,063 carpets, 25,309 garments, and 3,945 other articles, making a total of 66,335.

MORTUARIES.

The Chief Constable, Mr. Farndale, has supplied me with returns showing that 130 bodies were deposited in the Public Mortuaries during the year, 14 being taken to Moor Street, 8 to Ladywood Road, 40 to Kenyon Street, 31 to Duke Street, and 37 to Moseley Street.

WATER SUPPLY.

Analyses of the Corporation Water Supply were made each month as usual. The average quality was much the same as in recent years, except that the Organic Nitrogen and Chlorine which have for several years shown an increase, exhibited a still further rise. The hardness was much the same as in the three preceding years, though somewhat higher than previously.

For the Water Committee I made analyses of 157 samples derived from the various sources of supply, namely, streams and deep wells, the results of which were duly reported to the Committee each month.

I also examined samples of water from ten shallow wells, all of which were seriously polluted. During the year five wells were closed. Four of the owners agreed to close their wells without recourse to legal proceedings, but one refused to do so until a summons had been issued, of which he had to pay the costs.

MISCELLANEOUS ANALYSES.

During the year I analysed the following articles, which were sent to me from various Corporation Departments :—

Water or Sewage	...	...	69 samples.
Poudrette	...	...	5 "
Milk	...	...	3 "
Mortar	...	...	3 "
White Lead	...	...	3 "
Beef Tea	...	...	2 "
Soap	...	...	2 "
Wax	...	...	2 "
Other Articles	...	...	8 "
Total	...	...	97

Reports upon the results were made to the different Committees concerned.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Public Baths.

The following table shows the number of bathers at the Corporation Baths in each of the last ten years :—

			Men.	Women.	Total.
1885	...	...	328,825	19,519	348,344
1886	...	...	320,303	18,712	339,015
1887	...	...	337,802	18,830	356,632
1888	...	...	284,173	16,669	300,842
1889	...	...	328,577	18,676	347,253
1890	...	...	327,936	18,816	346,752
1891	...	...	321,530	19,681	341,211
1892	...	...	311,527	20,367	331,894
1893	...	...	406,433	23,842	430,275
1894	...	...	307,536	21,065	328,601

SEWERAGE WORKS.

Sewerage Works.

I am informed by the City Surveyor that at the end of March, 1894, the sewers under the charge of the City Council measured 263½ miles, and that the total length of

STREETS AND ROADS

Streets and Roads.

on March 31st, 1894, was 259¾ miles ; comprising 253 miles of declared highways, and 6¾ miles of undeclared highways, private roads, and passages.

NIGHTSOIL AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Nightsoil and Refuse Disposal.

The contents of 1,828,154 pans were collected during the year, together with 72,101 loads of refuse from ashtubs. The ashes removed from premises using water-closets amounted to 33,506 loads, and the nightsoil from ashpit-privies to 47,553 loads.

SANITARY WORK.

Sanitary Work.

The return made by Mr. Parker, Inspector of Nuisances, which is given in Table V., shows that 18,939 nuisances were abated during the year. The work done included the disinfection of 3,500 houses, the cleansing of 1,541 and the repairing of 1,304. Untrapped drains were put in order in 1,877 instances, and 3,813 obstructed drains were cleansed. In 190 cases drain openings in cellars were either abolished or disconnected from the sewer, and 212 sink drains were similarly treated. Three hundred and sixty-one privies were cleansed, 1,024 were converted to water-closets, and 1,686 ashpits and privies were repaired. The urinals put in order numbered 589, and the back yards completely or partially paved 476. In addition to this work, 1,181 dangerous premises were reported to the City Surveyor and rendered safe, and 810 defective water taps were notified to the Water Department.

I remain,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ALFRED HILL, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

III. APPENDIX.

(TABLES, MAP, AND CHART.)

TABLE I.
POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN THE NINE YEARS 1886-1894.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Total Deaths.	DEATHS.			
				Of Infants under One Year old.	Of Children under Five Years old.	From Seven chief Zymotic Diseases.	In Public Institutions.
1886	...	15,622	9,182	2,712	4,244	1,462	1,239
1887	...	15,315	9,225	2,670	4,137	1,424	1,259
1888	...	15,076	8,465	2,293	3,652	924	1,195
1889	...	15,357	9,035	2,579	4,096	1,270	1,320
1890	...	15,487*	10,329*	2,798*	4,504*	1,391*	1,600*
1891	...	16,166	10,077	2,673	4,015	976	1,650
1892	...	16,026	9,642	2,664	4,234	1,244	1,411
1893	...	15,881	10,445	3,146	4,452	1,480	1,631
1894	...	15,505	8,946	2,539	3,980	1,196	1,549
Average of 8 years prior to 1894.	472,869	15,616	9,550	2,692	4,167	1,271	1,413

* 53 weeks.

1.—Population at Census 1891, 478,116.

2.—Number of Inhabited Houses at Census 1891, 95,516.

3.—Average number of Persons in each House at Census 1891, 5.0.

4.—Area of the City, in acres, 12,705.

TABLE II.
BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES IN THE NINE YEARS 1886-1894.

YEAR.	Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living.	Death-rate per 1,000 persons living.	Death-rate in Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births.	Death-rate in Children under Five Years per 1,000 Children living.	Death-rate from Seven chief Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths in Public Institutions ; Percentage on total deaths.
1886	34.2	20.1	174	70	3.2	13.5
1887	33.2	20.0	174	69	3.1	13.6
1888	32.4	18.2	152	61	2.0	14.1
1889	32.7	19.2	168	69	2.7	14.6
1890	32.1	21.4	181	75	2.9	15.5
1891	33.8	21.1	165	69	2.0	16.4
1892	33.2	20.0	166	73	2.6	14.6
1893	32.6	21.5	198	77	3.0	15.6
1894	31.6	18.2	164	70	2.4	17.3
Average of 8 Years prior to 1894.	33.0	20.2	172	70	2.7	14.7

TABLE III.
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE EIGHT YEARS, 1886 TO 1893, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND THE NUMBER IN 1894.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.*	1891.	1892.	1893.	Annual Average of 8 years, 1886-1893.	Proportion of deaths in 8 years, 1886-1893.	1894.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 in 1894.
Smallpox ...	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	70	10	1.0	171	19.1
Measles ...	402	251	202	214	354	107	340	48	240	25.1	316	35.3
Scarlet Fever ...	42	37	40	162	218	95	68	68	91	9.6	75	8.4
Diphtheria ...	80	67	48	59	66	43	67	43	59	6.2	50	5.6
Whooping Cough ...	99	403	248	297	224	303	285	321	272	28.5	219	24.5
Fever { Typhus ... Typhoid or Enteric Continued ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	63	77	64	45	64	80	39	94	66	6.9	105	11.7
	6	8	5	4	2	1	2	8	4	0.5	4	0.5
Diarrhœa ...	770	579	317	489	463	340	443	828	529	55.3	256	28.6
TOTAL ...	1,462	1,424	924	1,270	1,391*	976	1,244	1,480	1,271	133.1	1,196	133.7

* 53 weeks.

TABLE IV.

Deaths from certain causes in the years 1891-1894.

DEATHS FROM	1891	1892	1893	1894
Cancer	324	293	313	303
Phthisis	815	716	775	630
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	266	265	270	229
Premature Birth	295	345	359	346
Old Age	435	348	541	388
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	2,469	2,100	2,188	1,811
Diseases of Nervous System ...	902	864	915	861
Diseases of Heart	673	684	584	586
Diseases of Digestive System	570	597	712	582
Diseases of Urinary System	222	225	256	215
Accident or Negligence ...	356	292	296	280
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition, and Marasmus	593	592	750	615

TABLE V.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND OTHER WORK DONE DURING THE
YEAR 1894.

(RETURN MADE BY MR. PARKER, *Inspector of Nuisances.*)

No of Drains opened and cleared from obstruction	...	...	3,813
„ Drains efficiently trapped	...	...	1,877
„ Drains in cellars disconnected from the sewer or removed	...	...	190
„ Drains removed from inside Dwelling Houses	...	...	3
„ Drains removed from inside Slaughter Houses	...	...	1
„ Drains removed from Stables	...	...	3
„ Sink Drains disconnected from the sewer	...	...	212
„ Sink Bend Pipes affixed or repaired	...	...	185
„ Overflow Pipes from Water Cisterns disconnected	...	...	21
„ Premises supplied with drains	...	...	109
„ Houses disinfected, cleansed, and purified, after infectious disease	...	...	3,500
„ Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	1,541
„ Houses repaired	...	...	1,304
„ Houses supplied with wholesome water	...	...	7
„ Houses rendered fit for human habitation or closed	...	...	204
„ Houses provided with efficient ventilation	...	...	34
„ Cases of overcrowding of houses remedied	...	...	50
„ Accumulations of water in cellars removed	...	...	223
„ Spouts repaired	...	...	364
„ Soilpipes removed from inside dwelling houses	...	...	53
„ Privies cleansed	...	...	361
„ Ashpit Privies converted to water closets	...	...	905
„ Pan Privies converted to water closets	...	...	119
„ Additional water closets provided	...	...	28
„ Ashpits and Privies repaired	...	...	1,686
„ Urinals cleansed, repaired, or re-constructed	...	...	589
„ Back Yards paved or repaired	...	...	476
„ Premises from which fowls have been removed	...	...	196
„ Nuisances from swine and swine styes abated	...	...	79
„ Accumulations of wash, manure, etc., removed	...	...	806
„ Premises reported to the City Surveyor's Department as dangerous, and rendered safe	...	...	1,181
„ Defective Water Fittings reported to the Water Department, and repaired	...	...	810
Total			20,930

Number of Notices issued for the abatement of Nuisances	...	19,461
Number of Cases Summoned	...	44
„ Withdrawn	...	0
„ Convicted	...	44
Amount of Costs	...	£4 14 6
„ Penalties	...	

SMOKE NUISANCES.

No. of Observations made by the Inspectors	...	5,002
„ Manufacturers Reported for the emission of dense smoke	...	168
„ „ Cautioned	...	115
„ „ Summoned	...	53
Amount of Penalties	...	£28 5 0
„ Costs	...	£20 4 6

WORKSHOPS.

No. of Visits to Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,400
„ Sanitary Defects and Contraventions of Regulations Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,182

DAIRIES, COW SHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

No. of Visits to Cow Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,328
„ Visits to Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
„ Visits to Milk Shops and Milk Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,479
„ Sanitary Defects and Contraventions of Regulations Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	392

BAKEHOUSES.

No. of Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,046
„ Sanitary Defects and Contraventions of Regulations Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	184

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. of Registered Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
„ Lodgers allowed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,766
„ Houses Registered under the Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
„ Lodgers allowed	...	...	...	...	...	...	473
„ Visits by day	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,132
„ Visits by night	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,133
„ Lodgers found occupying the Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,902
„ Persons Summoned	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

THE CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

No. of Canal Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	566
„ Canal Boats registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ Contraventions of Regulations Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
„ Persons Summoned	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

(Return made by MR. EDWARDS, Superintendent of the Markets.)

No. of Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,483
Voluntary Surrenders of Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378
Seizures of Bad Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Weight Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	164 tons
Voluntary Surrenders of Fish, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
Seizures of Fish, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

(Return made by MR. EDWARDS, Superintendent of the Markets.)

No. of Visits to Railway Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	716
No. of Visits to Cow Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	84

TABLE VI.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION OF THE AIR, TEMPERATURE OF THE GROUND, HOURS OF SUNSHINE, AND AMOUNT OF RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

Observed at the Birmingham and Midland Institute Observatory, Edgbaston, by
Mr. ALFRED CRESSWELL.

1894. MONTHS.	Pressure of Air.	TEMPERATURE					Degree of Humidity. Complete Saturation = 100	Horizontal Movement of the air in miles.	Hours of Sunshine.	RAINFALL.	
	Barometer	OF THE AIR.			OF THE GROUND.					Amount deposited in inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.
	Mean Monthly Reading, reduced to 32° F. and sea level.	Highest in Shade.	Lowest in Shade.	Mean Tempe- rature in the Month.	1 foot deep.	4 feet deep.					
January ...	29·812	53·6	10·8	36·7	38·9	44·3	86	11,823	44·7	1·61	21
February ...	29·974	54·4	21·7	39·9	40·1	44·0	82	11,749	65·8	2·05	16
March ...	29·934	63·3	29·9	42·6	41·6	43·9	80	9,946	125·7	1·05	11
April ..	29·853	70·4	36·0	48·5	48·0	46·5	82	7,526	120·4	1·62	14
May ..	29·945	63·0	32·8	47·1	48·1	47·7	75	10,354	124·7	2·01	19
June ...	30·007	78·5	41·2	55·6	54·2	49·2	75	8,376	131·4	2·16	13
July ...	29·884	80·7	47·9	59·8	59·6	52·9	76	7,860	132·3	3·36	19
August ...	29·912	69·8	45·0	56·4	56·0	53·8	83	9,488	83·2	2·12	18
September...	30·168	65·7	37·5	52·1	52·5	53·1	82	7,351	65·8	1·70	10
October ...	29·907	60·0	31·5	47·2	48·2	51·3	89	8,050	23·7	3·48	17
November ...	29·928	60·0	33·2	45·1	45·6	49·3	88	9,525	50·2	2·48	13
December ...	29·982	51·3	24·4	40·1	42·2	47·0	89	11,362	25·6	1·88	16

PRICES OF COAL, FLOUR, POTATOES, AND BUTCHERS' MEAT, AND THE NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED IN THE PARISH OF BIRMINGHAM DURING EACH OF THE FIVE YEARS ENDED MICHAELMAS, 1890-1894.

Years.	Average Prices of Food and Fuel.				PAUPERISM. Weekly Average of Paupers relieved during the Year.	
	Coal per ton.	Flour per 24lbs.	Potatoes per ton.	Butchers' Meat per lb.	In-door.	Out-door.
1894	9/-	14/-	60/-	Beef -/4½ Mut'n -/6¾	2,716	893
1893	9/3	16/9	60/-	Beef -/4½ Mut'n -/6¾	2,652	725
1892	9/2	22/3	75/-	Beef -/4½ Mut'n -/7	2,627	834
1891	9/7	22/9	80/-	Beef -/4½ Mut'n -/7¼	2,688	1,058
1890	9/8	20/-	60/-	Beef -/4¾ Mut'n -/8	2,680	1,138

TABLE VII.
TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN EACH MONTH AND YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1894.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.									
	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	Average for seven years 1887-1893.	1894	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	Average for seven years 1887-1893.	1894
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°										
JANUARY ...	35·2	37·2	36·8	41·1	34·4	35·2	35·1	36·4	36·7	1·19	0·50	0·59	2·80	1·92	1·98	1·75	1·53	1·61
FEBRUARY ...	38·3	34·8	36·5	36·8	40·2	37·3	39·2	37·6	39·9	0·62	0·11	1·66	0·52	0·69	1·41	2·56	1·08	2·05
MARCH ...	37·6	36·9	39·5	42·6	38·8	35·6	45·3	39·5	42·6	1·38	2·41	2·64	1·47	1·22	0·85	0·50	1·49	1·05
APRIL ...	41·6	42·1	43·7	44·0	42·4	44·9	49·6	44·0	48·5	1·47	1·89	2·91	0·69	2·13	1·23	0·33	1·52	1·62
MAY ...	47·6	51·1	54·3	52·7	48·4	53·2	54·5	51·7	47·1	1·88	0·83	4·00	2·12	3·38	1·85	2·08	2·31	2·01
JUNE ...	59·9	55·2	59·0	57·1	57·4	56·5	59·0	57·7	55·6	2·17	2·16	0·49	1·62	3·27	2·74	1·08	1·93	2·16
JULY ...	63·9	55·9	59·0	57·6	58·0	56·8	61·0	58·9	59·8	0·93	5·11	1·53	2·39	2·08	2·52	1·64	2·31	3·36
AUGUST ...	60·2	57·4	58·6	57·5	56·9	59·2	63·2	59·0	56·4	2·38	3·27	2·92	3·74	3·56	3·73	2·25	3·12	2·12
SEPTEMBER ...	52·5	53·7	55·1	58·6	57·2	54·0	54·8	55·1	52·1	2·31	1·20	2·17	1·26	1·63	2·97	1·72	1·89	1·70
OCTOBER ...	44·4	46·6	46·8	49·2	48·4	44·5	48·8	47·0	47·2	2·11	0·32	3·19	1·56	5·36	2·84	2·45	2·55	3·48
NOVEMBER ...	40·1	45·5	44·0	42·5	41·3	43·2	39·9	42·4	45·1	1·78	4·41	1·04	3·22	2·74	1·79	1·38	2·34	2·48
DECEMBER ...	37·3	40·3	37·9	29·8	39·2	34·7	39·5	37·0	40·1	1·58	2·41	1·80	0·71	3·16	1·69	3·02	2·05	1·88
YEAR ...	46·5	46·4	47·6	47·5	46·9	46·3	49·2	47·2	47·6	19·80	24·62	24·94	22·10	31·14	25·60	20·76	24·12	25·52

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED UNDER THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE
(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889, DURING EACH WEEK OF THE YEAR 1894.

Number.	Week. Date of ending.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever.	Simple Con- tinued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Total.
	1893.												
1	January 6th	26	25	6	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	18	85
2	" 13th	47	13	4	3	...	10	...	...	1	...	16	94
3	" 20th	48	30	3	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	23	120
4	" 27th	44	24	3	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	9	91
5	February 3rd	65	24	4	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	20	127
6	" 10th	92	27	3	1	...	16	...	...	2	...	15	156
7	" 17th	48	20	4	5	...	10	...	...	1	...	10	98
8	" 24th	51	20	8	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	110
9	March 3rd	61	22	4	2	...	6	...	...	2	...	20	117
10	" 10th	47	36	7	1	...	11	...	...	1	...	20	123
11	" 17th	44	31	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	14	101
12	" 24th	76	26	1	2	...	8	1	...	1	...	11	126
13	" 31st	68	25	6	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	14	125
14	April 7th	67	34	3	5	...	7	...	...	1	...	13	130
15	" 14th	84	27	9	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	14	144
16	" 21st	72	22	4	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	15	120
17	" 28th	47	34	5	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	108
18	May 5th	52	34	1	2	...	5	1	...	1	...	8	104
19	" 12th	46	42	5	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	13	116
20	" 19th	37	38	7	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	11	99
21	" 26th	45	33	7	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	14	106
22	June 2nd	56	25	4	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	16	117
23	" 9th	36	25	5	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	19	96
24	" 16th	52	27	5	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	12	101
25	" 23rd	25	21	3	4	...	13	...	...	2	...	21	89
26	" 30th	32	25	6	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	12	84
27	July 7th	21	42	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	11	86
28	" 14th	15	45	7	1	...	6	...	...	2	...	17	93
29	" 21st	18	39	11	2	...	14	...	...	1	...	14	99
30	" 28th	17	34	4	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	13	75
31	August 4th	17	25	5	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	10	65
32	" 11th	22	30	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	8	69
33	" 18th	6	28	6	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	9	60
34	" 25th	31	31	2	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	12	87
35	September 1st	16	30	4	...	...	18	...	...	2	...	12	82
36	" 8th	44	46	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	15	130
37	" 15th	22	72	6	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	14	125
38	" 22nd	39	51	9	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	14	126
39	" 29th	37	44	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	16	105
40	October 6th	24	52	4	1	...	10	...	...	1	...	15	107
41	" 13th	28	47	13	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	16	121
42	" 20th	42	39	6	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	14	112
43	" 27th	27	51	5	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	21	122
44	November 3rd	70	48	8	1	...	10	...	...	4	...	19	160
45	" 10th	52	60	10	1	...	12	2	...	2	...	15	154
46	" 17th	19	50	11	2	...	22	...	...	1	...	14	119
47	" 24th	26	53	13	1	...	19	...	...	1	...	18	131
48	December 1st	32	45	7	3	...	13	...	...	1	...	15	116
49	" 8th	19	35	19	2	...	8	...	...	1	...	18	102
50	" 15th	30	37	11	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	18	110
51	" 22nd	17	20	6	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	19	70
52	" 29th	15	24	9	3	...	15	...	...	1	...	20	87
	TOTALS ...	2074	1788	316	90	...	511	7	...	42	...	772	5600

TABLE IX.

Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED during the Year ending December 29th, 1894.
Classified according to ages and localities.

DISEASES.	AGES.							WARDS.														CITY.					
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	16 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and up.	Rotton Park.	All Saints.	Ladywood.	St. Paul's.	St. George's.	St. Stephen's.	St. Mary's.	St. Bartholomew's.	Market Hall.	St. Thomas's.	St. Martin's.	Edgbaston and Harborne.	Deritend.	Bordesley.		Duddeston.	Neehells.	Balsall Heath.	Sailey.	Institutions.
SMALLPOX ..	41	49	323	764	742	138	17	329	560	127	138	118	121	67	59	39	61	48	31	44	44	57	87	33	22	89	2074
SCARLET FEVER ..	18	489	1081	160	38	2	..	250	228	151	93	79	43	41	74	30	61	69	85	82	167	30	38	173	74	20	1788
DIPHTHERIA ..	3	73	104	62	62	12	..	22	58	41	21	17	14	3	12	6	10	7	12	18	22	6	12	24	10	1	316
MEMBRANOUS CROUP.	10	67	12	1	..	..	..	3	7	4	2	8	8	14	7	..	6	..	1	5	2	6	9	2	6	..	90
TYPHUS FEVER..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TYPHOID FEVER ..	2	30	167	145	136	27	4	39	16	31	45	21	40	14	33	9	14	21	21	34	38	41	25	42	19	8	511
SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVER ..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
RELAPSING FEVER ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUERPERAL FEVER ..	..	..	..	15	27	..	..	5	3	2	1	..	3	..	2	2	2	1	..	3	2	2	3	10	1	..	42
CHOLERA..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ERYSIPELAS ..	25	40	77	123	251	187	69	58	55	37	14	29	42	20	68	16	44	54	30	66	39	29	41	71	36	23	772
Totals ..	99	749	1767	1273	1256	366	90	706	927	393	314	272	273	159	255	104	200	200	180	253	314	171	215	355	168	141	5600

TABLE X.—WATER: RESULTS OF ANALYSES

Date of Receipt of Samples.	DESCRIPTION.	Temp. C.	Total Solid Impurity.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.
1894.	CORPORATION SUPPLY.				
Jan. 8th	Terrace, between 6 and 7, Barrack Street	2·8	28·4	·171	·036
Feb. 12th	Clifton Terrace, Darwin Street	8·3	26·8	·145	·018
Mar. 7th	23 and 24, Ruston Street	7·2	28·2	·131	·020
April 10th	22 Court, Sherlock Street	10·6	32·2	·139	·026
May 15th	4 Court, Princip Street	11·7	29·6	·149	·036
June 6th	Rear of 12 and 13, Bellis Street	13·3	33·3	·145	·041
July 4th	97 and 99, Vittoria Street	16·7	31·2	·198	·041
Aug. 9th	1 Court, Heath Mill Lane	15·6	25·5	·283	·068
Sept. 11th	Court between 136 and 137, Aber- deen Street	14·0	32·7	·146	·029
Oct. 10th	4 Court, Coventry Street	12·2	31·3	·290	·040
Nov. 8th	3 Court, Gough Street	10·6	32·2	·240	·045
Dec. 10th	Ryland Grove, Coplow Street	8·3	31·7	·050	·150
	Average Results ... 1894...	10·9	30·3	·174	·046
	" " ... 1893...	10·6	30·1	·186	·037
	" " ... 1892...	10·1	28·1	·185	·028
	" " ... 1891...	10·2	29·3	·195	·028
	" " ... 1890...	11·4	28·0	·164	·024
	WELL WATER.				
April 5th	1, 2, 3, and 4, West View, Wash- wood Heath Road .....	...	146·0	...	...
" 5th	33, 35, and 37, Havelock Road .....	...	113·0	...	...
" 24th	13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, Branston Place, Sherbourne Road .....	...	160·0	...	...
May 2nd	Alum Rock Farm, Alum Rock, Saltley .....	...	108·0	...	...
Oct. 5th	194, Hagley Road .....	...	52·0	...	...
Dec. 13th	Back 256, Duddeston Mill Road ...	...	65·0	...	...
" 13th	Back 177, Adderley Road .....	...	66·0	...	...
" 13th	Adderley Park Brick Works, Bordesley Green Road .....	...	159·0	...	...
" 19th	Bath Walk, Edwardes Street .....	...	139·0	...	...
" 27th	188, Mary Street, Balsall Heath ...	...	143·0	...	...

EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000.

Ammonia	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Total Combined Nitrogen.	Previous Sewage or Animal Contami- nation. (Estimated.)	Chlorine.	Hardness.			REMARKS
					Tempo- rary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
none	·275	·311	2,430	2·3	7·8	12·1	19·9	Clear ; green
none	·176	·194	1,440	1·9	7·8	12·4	20·2	Clear ; green
·001	·264	·285	2,330	2·0	7·4	13·6	21·0	Very slightly turbid ; green
none	·297	·323	2,650	2·8	5·8	13·8	19·6	Clear ; green
none	·187	·223	1,550	2·0	6·1	13·0	19·1	Very slightly turbid ; green
none	·242	·283	2,100	2·0	6·8	14·7	21·5	Very slightly turbid ; green
none	·220	·261	1,880	2·8	5·8	13·3	19·1	Clear ; green
none	·066	·134	340	1·7	6·0	9·6	15·6	Very slightly turbid ; yellowish green
·001	·209	·239	1,780	2·5	7·7	13·3	21·0	Very slightly turbid ; green
·001	·066	·106	350	1·8	7·0	14·5	21·5	Clear ; pale green
·001	·286	·332	2,550	2·1	7·6	13·6	21·2	Very slightly turbid ; green
none	·275	·325	2,430	2·2	8·4	13·3	21·7	Clear ; green
·000	·214	·251	1,820	2·2	7·0	13·1	20·1	
·001	·267	·304	2,350	2·1	7·5	13·2	20·7	
·001	·263	·291	2,320	1·9	8·0	12·2	20·2	
·001	·214	·243	1,820	2·0	6·2	14·4	20·6	
·001	·234	·259	2,030	1·8	6·6	9·8	16·4	
·002	9·90	...	98,700	12·4	...	...	...	Slightly turbid ; minute float- ing particle
none	3·85	...	38,200	6·7	...	...	...	Slightly turbid ; floating fibrous particles
none	5·15	...	51,100	10·8	...	...	...	Very slightly turbid ; green
·001	3·19	...	31,600	7·9	...	...	...	Very slightly turbid ; green
·001	2·14	...	21,140	3·8	...	...	...	Clear ; pale green ; light brown floculent particles and one or two moving organisms
·001	1·65	...	16,200	5·8	...	...	...	Clear ; pale green
none	·93	...	9,000	5·2	...	...	...	Very slightly turbid ; pale green
·001	1·70	...	16,700	7·0	...	...	...	Clear ; pale green
·001	3·57	...	35,400	10·7	...	...	...	Almost clear ; pale green
·002	5·17	...	51,400	8·6	...	...	...	Almost clear ; pale green

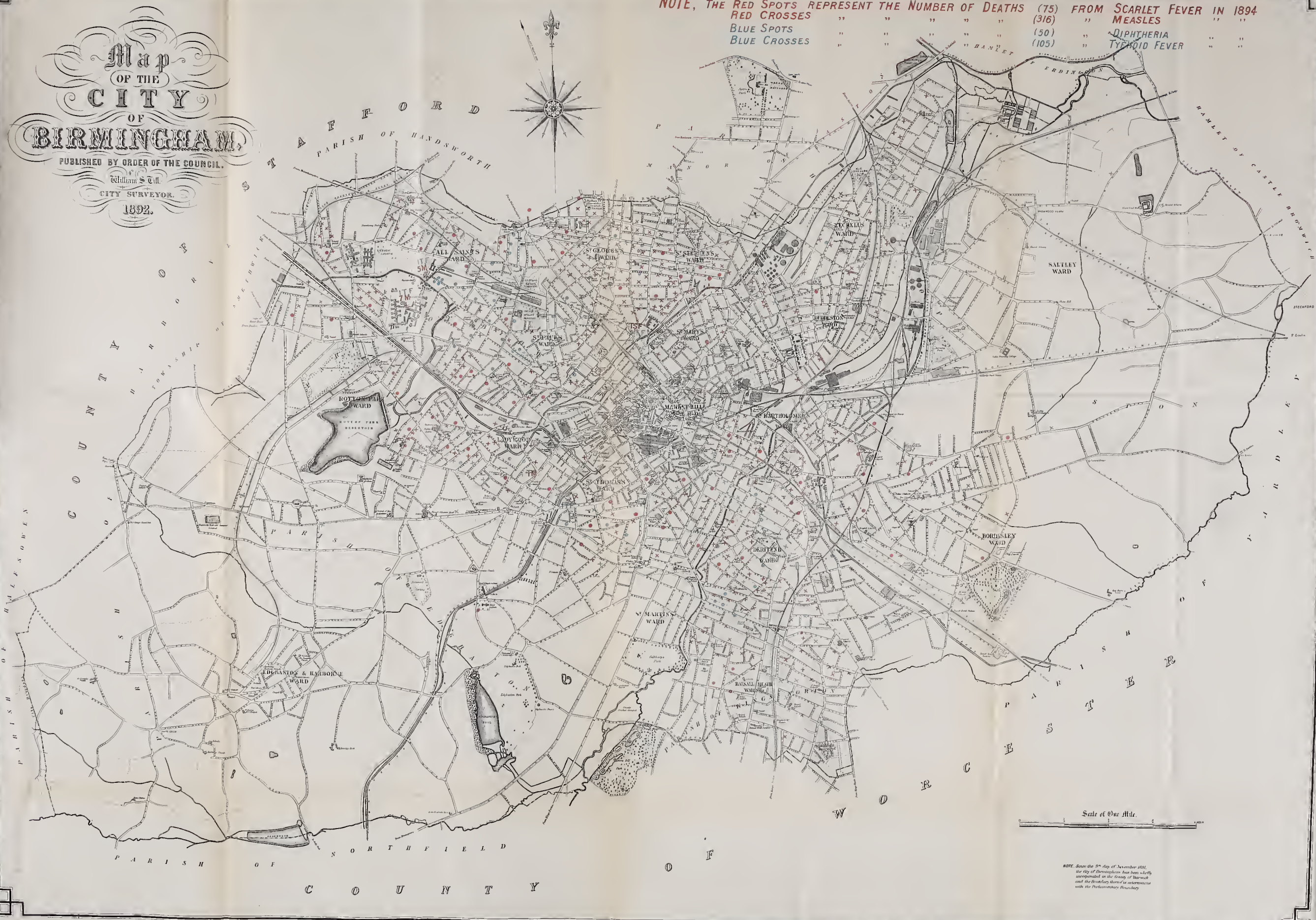
TABLE XI.
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1893, TO 30TH JUNE, 1894, RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED IN THE CITY DURING THE SAID PERIOD.

	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as Registered.	Number of these Births duly entered in Columns 10, 11, and 13 of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of				Number of these Births remaining neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (cols. 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (cols. 8, 9, and 10 of this Return).
		Col. 10.	Col. 11.		Col. 13.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly appraised.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found.			
			"Insusceptible of Vaccination."	"Had Smallpox."					"Dead, Unvaccinated."		
¹ Birmingham Parish ...	² 7,926	³ 6,245	⁴ 26	⁵ 5	⁶ 996	⁸ 79	⁹ 63	¹⁰ 456	¹¹ 56		
Aston Union (within the City) ...	6,081	4,380	38	1	766	131	22	583	160		
King's Norton Union (within the City) ...	1,642	1,180	12	—	159	14	23	92	162		
Total ...	15,649	11,805	76	6	1,921	224	108	1,131	378		

Map OF THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.
William S. Gill
CITY SURVEYOR.
1892.

NOTE, THE RED SPOTS REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF DEATHS (75) FROM SCARLET FEVER IN 1894
 RED CROSSES " " " " " " (316) " " MEASLES " " "
 BLUE SPOTS " " " " " " (50) " " DIPHThERIA " " "
 BLUE CROSSES " " " " " " (105) " " TyPHOID FEVER " " "



NOTE. Since the 5th day of November 1891, the City of Birmingham has been wholly incorporated in the County of Warwick and the boundaries thereof are determined by the Parliamentary Boundary Commission.

4518

1870

CLY

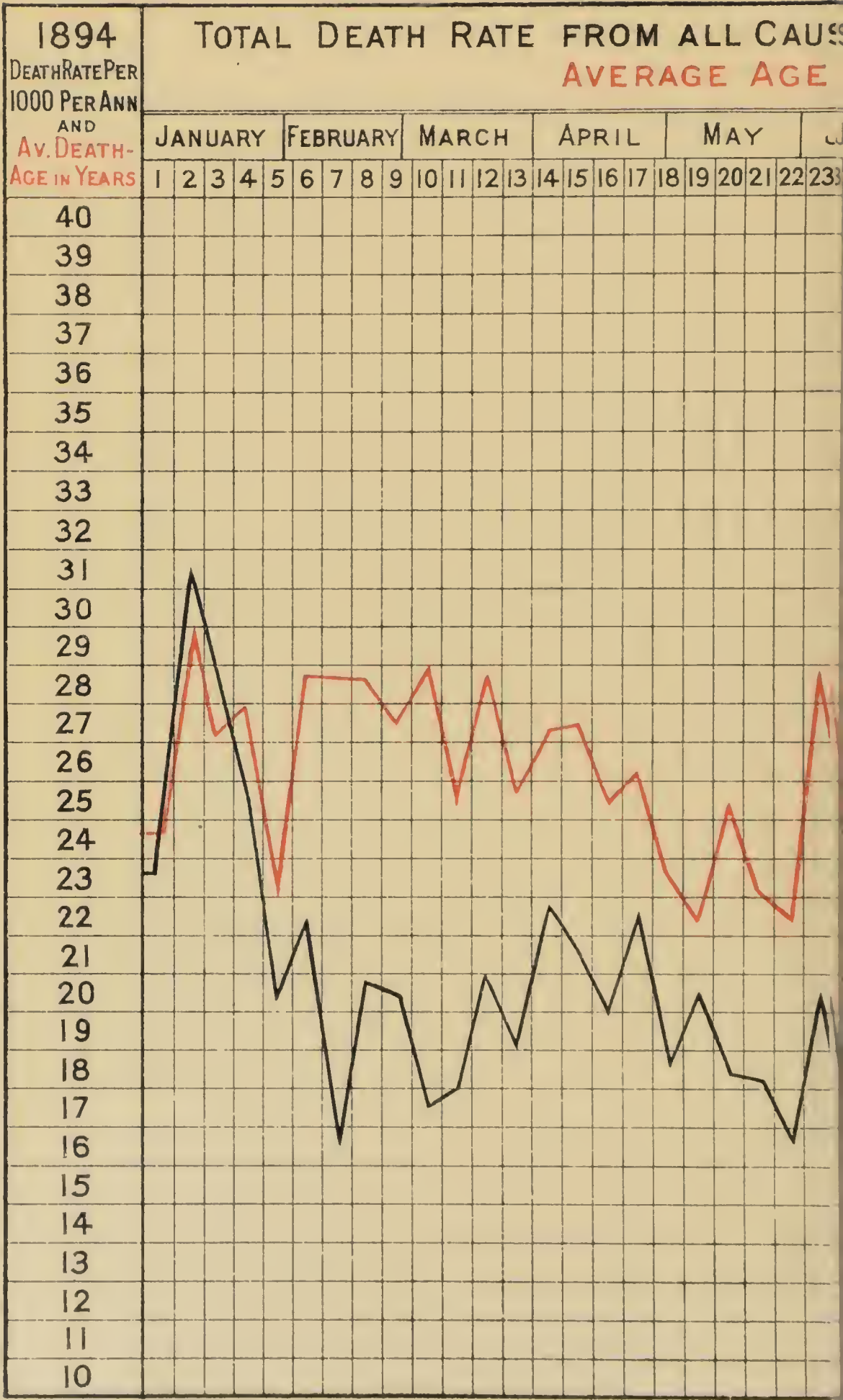
LABORERS

THEY ARE TO BE KEPT

THEY ARE TO BE KEPT

THEY ARE TO BE KEPT





SHEWN IN WEEKLY PERIODS THUS _____
 DEATH " " " _____

JULY					AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER				
5	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52		

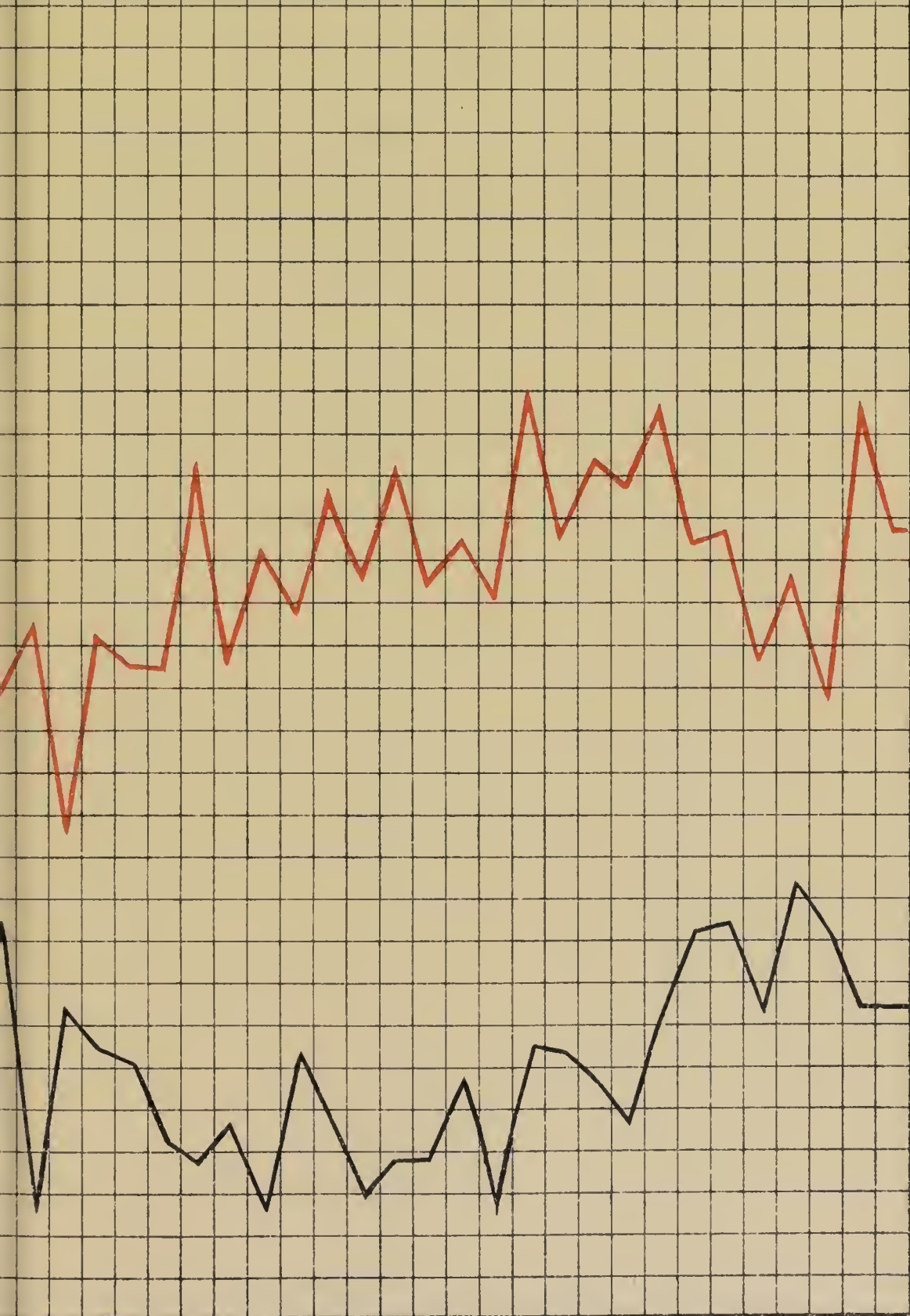


Table of the Number of Deaths occurring in each Street in the City of
Birmingham during the Year 1894.

STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Other Diseases.	STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Other Diseases.	STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Other Diseases.
A			Balsall Heath Road ..	4	19	Bridge Street West ..	10	32
A B Row ..	2		Banbury Street ..	1	3	Brighton Road ..		10
Abberley Street ..			Barford Road ..	1	4	Bristol Road ..	1	14
Abbey Street, All Saints ..	1	9	Barford Street ..	5	26	Bristol Street ..		20
Abbey Street, Harborne ..			Barker Street ..		4	Broad Street ..		20
Aberdeen Street ..	3	6	Barlow's Road ..			Bromford Lane ..		
Ada Street ..		1	Barn Street ..	1	13	Bromsgrove Street ..	3	13
Adams Street ..	6	22	Barnsley Road ..			Brook Road ..		
Adderley Road ..	2	15	Barr Street ..	4	26	Brook Street ..		
Adderley Street ..	1	8	Barrack Street ..		1	Brookfield Road ..	4	3
Addison Road ..	1	1	Bartholomew Row ..		2	Broom Street ..		2
Adelaide Street ..	2	4	Bartholomew Street ..		7	Browning Street ..	1	5
Albany Road ..			Barwell Road ..		4	Brueton Street ..		
Albert Road ..			Barwiek Street ..			Brunswick Road ..		10
Albert Street ..			Baskerville Passage ..			Buck Street ..		9
Albion Street ..		1	Baskerville Place ..			Buckingham Street ..	1	10
Alcester Street ..	3	25	Bath Passage ..		3	Bull Ring ..		
Alder Drive ..			Bath Row ..	2	5	Bull Street, Harborne ..		
Alder Road ..		2	Bath Street ..		8	Bull Street, Market Hall ..		1
Alexandra Road ..			Beach Street ..	1	5	Bullock Street ..	3	6
Alexandra Street ..	1	11	Beak Street ..		6	Burbury Street ..	3	7
Alfred St., Balsall Heath ..		4	Beaufort Road ..			Burlington Passage ..		
Alfred Street, St. Paul's ..		1	Bedford Road ..		2	Birney Lane ..		
Algernon Road ..		2	Beech Lanes ..			Butler Street ..		5
Alcock Street ..	1	6	Beechfield Road ..	1	3	Butler Street South ..	1	2
Allen's Road ..	1	3	Becher Lane ..			Butlin Street ..	1	5
Allesley Street ..	2	11	Belgrave Road ..		6	Byron Road ..		
Allison Street ..	4	13	Belgrave Street ..	4	18			
Allport Street ..			Bell Street ..			C		
All Saints' Road ..		4	Bell Barn Road ..	4	25	Calthorpe Road ..		3
All Saints' Street ..			Bellefield Road ..		4	Cambridge Crescent ..		1
Alma Crescent ..		5	Bellis Street ..		6	Cambridge Street ..		1
Alma Street ..			Belmont Passage ..		5	Camden Drive ..		
Alston Street ..	1	9	Belmont Row ..		6	Camden Grove ..		
Alnm Rock Road ..	1	9	Benacre Street ..	1	14	Camden Street ..	6	45
Ampton Road ..		1	Bennett's Hill ..			Camp Hill ..		9
Anderton Road ..		11	Berkley Street ..		1	Camp Street ..		1
Anderton Street ..	2	13	Berners Street ..	1	6	Canal Street ..	1	2
Andover Street ..			Berry Street ..		2	Cannon Street ..		
Angelina Street ..	3	20	Bertram Road ..		1	Cannon Hill Road ..		
Anthony Road ..			Betholom Row ..			Cape Lane ..		
Arden Road ..	1	5	Birchall Street ..		3	Cape Street ..		
Argyle Street ..	1	14	Birchwood Road ..		2	Cardigan Street ..	1	6
Armonry Road ..			Bishop Street ..	1	8	Carlisle Street ..	1	1
Arsenal Street ..		4	Bishop Street South ..			Carlton Road ..		5
Arthur Road, Edgbaston ..			Bishopsgate Street ..	1	16	Carlyle Road ..		1
Arthur Road, Saltley ..		5	Bissell Street ..	4	11	Carnarvon Road ..		
Arthur Street ..	4	34	Black Pit Lane ..			Caroline Street ..		1
Artillery Street ..	1	3	Blake Lane ..		1	Carpenter Road ..		3
Ashford Street ..	1	4	Blakeland Street ..		3	Carrington Road ..		1
Ashley Street ..	1	9	Blews Street ..	1	10	Carr's Lane ..		
Ashted Row ..	4	14	Blews Street West ..	1	10	Cartland Road ..	1	1
Aston Road ..	6	30	Bloomsbury Street ..		24	Carver Street ..	4	19
Aston Street ..	2	2	Blucher Street ..		12	Castle Street ..	1	1
Aston Brook Street ..	1	8	Blythe Street ..		8	Catheart Street ..	1	3
Aston Church Road ..			Bolton Road ..	4	36	Cato Street ..		10
Asylum Road ..	1	10	Bolton Street ..			Cato Street North ..		4
Athole Street ..			Bond Street ..			Cattell Road ..	3	26
Atlas Road ..		4	Bordesley Green ..	3	15	Cattell Grove ..		4
Auekland Road ..	3	4	Bordesley Green Road ..		5	Cavendish Road ..		3
Angusta Street ..		1	Bordesley Park Road ..	4	29	Cecil Street ..	7	13
Angustus Road ..		4	Bordesley Street ..	2	17	Chad Road ..		1
Anstin Street ..		4	Bow Street ..		7	Chandos Road ..	1	1
Avenue Road ..			Bowyer Street ..		1	Chapel Street ..		2
			Bowyer Road ..			Chapel House Street ..	1	
B			Bracebridge Street ..		22	Chapman Road ..		3
Bacchus Road ..		6	Bradford Street ..	6	16	Charles Road ..	1	7
Bagot Street ..	6	6	Braithwaite Road ..			Charles Arthur Street ..	3	9
Bailey Street ..	1	1	Branstion Street ..	1	9	Charles Henry Street ..	3	36
Baker Street ..	1	5	Brass Street ..	1	6	Charlotte Road ..		2
			Brasshouse Passage ..			Charlotte Street ..	1	4
			Bread Street ..	1	4	Chattaway Street ..		3
			Brearley Street ..	15	55			
			Brewery Street ..	1	5			
			Brickilm Street ..					
			Bridge Road ..		1			
			Bridge Street ..					

STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Other Diseases.	STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Other Diseases.	STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Other Diseases.
Cheapside ..	4	43				Farm Road ..		2
Cheatham Street ..		12				Farm Street ..	9	36
Chequers Walk ..		1	D			Farquhar Road ..		1
Cherry Street ..			Dale End ..	1	6	Farquhar Road East ..		
Cherry Wood Road ..	3	9	Dalton Street ..	1		Fazeley Street ..	1	3
Chester Street ..	1	5	Darnley Road ..		1	Fellows Lane ..		
Chesterton Road ..		2	Dart Street ..			Fisher Street ..		6
Cheston Road ..		4	Dartmouth Street ..	1	18	Fleet Street ..		
Chicheley Street ..		4	Darwin Street ..	7	25	Floodgate Street ..	1	7
Chiswell Road ..		3	Dawson Street ..		2	Florence Street ..		4
Christ Church Passage ..			Denn Street ..		5	Ford Street ..	5	14
Church Lane ..		1	Dearman Road ..		4	Fordrough Lane ..		
Church Road, Edgbaston ..		3	Defford Road ..	1	1	Fordrough Street ..		
Church Road, Harborne ..			Denbigh Street ..		2	Fordroughs ..		
Church Road, Neehells ..	1	6	Derby Street ..		6	Forge Street ..		
Church Road, Saltley ..		5	Devon Street ..	3	13	Forster Street ..		3
Church Street ..		1	Devonshire Street ..	1	5	Foundry Road ..	1	6
City Road ..		1	Digbeth ..		12	Fowler Street ..		1
Claremont Road ..			Digby Street ..			Fox Street ..		2
Clarence Road ..		1	Dixon Road ..		2	Francis Road ..		6
Clarendon Road ..			Doe Street ..	1		Francis Street ..	2	23
Clark Street ..	5	6	Dolman Street ..	1	10	Frank Street ..		2
Claverdon Street ..	3	11	Dolobran Road ..	2	6	Frankfort Street ..	5	13
Claybrook Street ..		1	Don Street ..		1	Franklin Street ..	2	5
Chyton Road ..		1	Dora Road ..		1	Frederick Road ..		2
Clement Street ..		1	Dorset Road ..			Frederick Street ..		1
Cleve Terrace ..		1	Dover Street ..	1		Freeman Road ..		4
Clevedon Road ..		9	Dr. Johnson Passage ..			Freeman Street ..		
Clifton Road ..	3	18	Drury Lane ..		1	Freeth Street ..	3	16
Clissold Street ..		5	Dryden Road ..			Friston Street ..	4	7
Clive Passage ..			Duchess Road ..			Fullham Road ..		1
Cliveland Street ..		6	Duddleston Row ..	1	5			
Clyde Street ..	1	5	Duddleston Mill Road ..		12			
Coleman Street ..	1	16	Dudley Road ..		10			
Coleshill Street ..		12	Dudley Street ..		3			
College Road ..		2	Dugdale Street ..	1	4			
College Street ..		5	Duke Street ..	2	12			
Culmore Row ..		4	Dymoke Street ..	1	19			
Culville Road ..	2	7						
Commercial Street ..								
Common Lane ..								
Communication Row ..	1	5						
Congreve Street ..			E					
Constance Road ..			Earl Street ..					
Constitution Hill ..	1	9	Eastern Road ..					
Conybere Street ..	12	9	Easy Row ..					
Cook Street ..	12	3	Eden Place ..		1			
Cooksey Road ..	3	16	Edgbaston Road ..					
Cope Street ..		11	Edgbaston Park Road ..		1			
Coplow Street ..	12	12	Edgbaston Street ..		4			
Coralie Street ..	3	1	Edmond Road ..					
Cornwall Street ..			Edmund Street ..		2			
Corporation Street ..			Edward Road ..					
Cotterill's Lane ..		2	Edward Street ..	3	22			
Couchman Road ..		1	Edwardes Street ..	1	17			
Court Road ..			Eldon Road ..					
Court Oak Road ..			Elkington Street ..		1			
Coventry Road ..		28	Ellen Street ..		14			
Coventry Street ..		18	Ellis Street ..		1			
Cowper Street ..		7	Elvetham Road ..		2			
Cox Street ..		9	Emily Street ..	4	11			
Cox Street West ..	1	13	Emmeline Street ..					
Coxwell Road ..	1	4	Enfield Road ..					
Crabtree Road ..	3	5	Erasmus Road ..	1	5			
Cranmore Lane ..		2	Ernest Street ..					
Cranmore Street ..		3	Essex Street ..	1	7			
Cregoe Street ..	4	24	Essington Street ..	2	10			
Crescent ..		9	Ethel Road ..					
Crompton Road ..		1	Ethel Street ..					
Cromwell Passage ..			Eva Road ..		4			
Cromwell Street ..	7	41	Eversley Road ..	1	11			
Crooked Lane ..			Exeter Street ..					
Cuckoo Road ..	1	12	Eyre Street ..		1			
Cumberland Street ..		7						
Curzon Street ..	1	7						
Cuthbert Road ..		6						
Cyril Road ..	1	4						
			F					
			Factory Road ..		2			
			Falconer Road ..	1				

STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases	Other Diseases	STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases	Other Diseases	STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases	Other Diseases
Great Colmore Street ..	4	29	Hobmoor Road ..			Kyott's Lake Road ..		2
Great Francis Street ..	9	35	Hockley Hill ..	1	12	Kyrwiek's Lane ..	1	13
Great Hampton Row ..	2	14	Hockley Street ..	2	7			
Great Hampton Street ..		7	Holborn Hill ..		3			
Great King Street ..	4	18	Holland Street ..	5	3			
Great Lister Street ..	1	11	Holliday Street ..	2	3	L		
Great Russell Street ..	4	23	Hollier Street ..	3	6			
Great Tindal Street ..	5	14	Holloway Head ..	1	14	Ladypool Road ..		19
Green Lane ..	4	19	Holly Road ..			Ladywell Passage ..		
Green St., Deritend ..	1	2	Holt Street ..		8	Ladywell Walk ..		
Green Street, Saltley ..		2	Homer Street ..		1	Ladywood Road ..		12
Greenfield Crescent ..		6	Hooper Street ..		1	Lancaster Street ..	3	13
Greenfield Road ..		6	Hopu Street ..	5	21	Landon Street ..		9
Greenway Street ..	2	18	Horse Fair ..	1	4	Langley Road ..		
Grosvenor Road ..			Hospital Street ..	8	51	Lansdowne Street ..		5
Grosvenor Row ..			Howard Street ..	1	1	Larches Street ..	1	8
Grosvenor Street ..			Howe Street ..		10	Latimer Street ..	2	15
Grosvenor Street West ..	3	19	Hubert Street ..		1	Lawden Road ..	1	4
Grove Lane ..			Humpage Road ..	1	3	Lawley Street ..	1	21
Grove Street ..			Hunter's Road ..		1	Lawrence Street ..		6
Guest Street ..		7	Hunter's Vale ..	1		Leach Street ..		
Guildford Street ..		9	Hurst Street ..	2	4	Lease Lane ..		
Guthrie Street ..	1		Hutton Road ..			Ledsam Street ..	2	9
			Hutton Street ..		5	Lee Bank Road ..	3	22
H			Hyde Road ..		4	Lee Crescent ..		1
			Hylton Street ..			Lee Mount ..		1
						Leek Street ..		3
						Lees Street ..		6
Hadon Street ..		2				Legge Lane ..		1
Hadley Street ..	3	2				Legge Street ..		3
Hagley Road ..	2	11				Leigh Road ..		
Halberton Street ..		3				Lench Street ..		1
Hall Road ..		2	Icknield Square ..	5	9	Lennox Street ..	3	10
Hall Street ..	1	6	Icknield Street ..	1	14	Leopold Street ..	1	19
Hampden Street ..		2	Icknield Port Road ..	2	33	Leonard Street ..		1
Hampton Street ..	1	9	Inge Street ..	1	9	Leslie Road ..		4
Handsworth New Road ..			Ingleby Street ..	1	2	Lilly Green ..		1
Hanley Street ..	4	8	Inkerman Street ..	2	6	Lime Grove ..		
Hanover Street ..	1	3	Irving Street ..	1	24	Lingard Street ..	1	7
Harborne Lane ..			Islington Row ..	1	3	Link Road ..		1
Harborne Road ..		5	Ivy Lane ..			Lionel Street ..		4
Harding Street ..	1	1				Lister Street ..		2
Harford Street ..		2				Little Ann Street ..	2	1
Harold Road ..			J			Little Barr Street ..		2
Harrison's Road ..						Little Bow Street ..		
Hatchett Street ..	1	12	Jakeman's Road ..		6	Little Broom Street ..		1
Havelock Road ..		3	Jakeman's Walk ..	2	3	Little Edward Street ..	1	3
Hawkes Street ..	1	4	Jamaica Row ..		2	Little Francis Street ..		4
Hawthorn Road ..			James Street ..			Little Green Lane ..	1	17
Heath St., All Saints ..	6	21	James Turner Street ..	2	7	Little King Street ..		5
Heath St., Balsall H'th ..	2	6	James Watt Street ..		2	Little Shadwell Street ..		1
Heath Street South ..		1	Jenkins Street ..		2	Liverpool Street ..	4	5
Heath Mill Lane ..	1	18	Jennens Row ..		5	Livery Street ..		6
Heaton Street ..	1	13	John Bright Street ..		3	Lloyd Street ..		
Helena Street ..			John's Road ..		1	Lodge Rd., All Saints ..	5	18
Heneage Street ..	2	38	Johnson Street ..		2	Lodge Road, Harborne ..		7
Henley Street ..		7	Johnstone Street ..		2	Lombard Street ..	1	9
Henn's Walk ..						Long Acre ..	2	23
Henrietta Street ..						Long Street ..	1	3
Henry St., Balsall H'th ..						Longbridge Road ..		4
Henry St., Dnddeston ..	1	10				Longmore Street ..		13
Herbert Road ..	2	34	K			Lonsdale Road ..		2
Hermitage Road ..		1				Lord Street ..	1	10
Hertford Road ..	1	3				Lordswood Road ..		4
Hick Square ..		2				Louisa Street ..		1
Hick Street ..	3	11				Love Lane ..		
Hickman Road ..		4	Keeley Street ..		3	Loveday Street ..		2
High Street ..	2	2	Kelynge Street ..	2	15	Low Street ..	1	4
High Street, Bordesley ..		1	Kendall Road ..		1	Lower Dartmouth Street ..		3
High Street, Deritend ..	4	13	Kent Street ..		6	Lower Darwin Street ..		
High St., Harborne ..		18	Kent Street North ..	2	4	Lower Edwardes Street ..		3
High St., Saltley ..		5	Kenyon Street ..	1	3	Lower Essex Street ..		11
Highfield Rd., Edgb'n ..	1	1	Key Hill ..	2	8	Lower Fazeley Street ..		6
Highfield Rd., H'borne ..		2	King St., Balsall Heath ..		1	Lower Hurst Street ..	2	3
Highfield Rd., Saltley ..	1	7	King Street, Bordesley ..		1	Lower Hurst Street East ..		
Highgate Place ..			King Alfred's Place ..		1	Lower Lawrence Street ..		
Highgate Road ..	1	16	King Edward's Place ..			Lower Loveday Street ..		
Highgate Square ..			King Edward's Road ..		24	Lower Priory ..		
Highgate Street ..	3	23	Kingseote Road ..		1	Lower Temple Street ..		
High Park Street ..		5	Kingsley Road ..	1	1	Lower Tower Street ..	4	15
Hill Street ..		3	Kington Road ..		5	Lower Trinity Street ..	1	6
Hinekley Street ..			Kingswood Road ..	1	1	Loxton Street ..		1
Hingeston Street ..	3	22	Knutsford Street ..	1	3	Indgate Hill ..		1

STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases	Other Diseases	STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases	Other Diseases	STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases	Other Diseases
Ludgate Hill Passage ..			Needless Alley ..			Paxton Road ..	1	2
Lupin Street ..	2	18	Nelson Street ..	1	14	Pebble Mill Road ..		
Lyttelton Road ..			New Street ..		4	Peel Street ..	3	6
			New Bartholomew St. ..	2	4	Pembroke Road ..		
M			New Bond Street ..		2	Penn Street, Deritend ..		2
Maedonald Street ..		7	New Brunswick Road ..		1	Penn Street, Duddeston ..	1	4
Main Street ..	2	9	New Canal Street ..	1	7	Perrot Street ..	2	6
Malthouse Lane ..		5	Newdegate Street ..		2	Pershore Road ..		10
Malvern Street ..		2	Newhall Hill ..		3	Pershore Street ..	1	10
Malvern Hill Road ..			Newhall Street ..	2	20	Phillip Street ..		
Manchester Street ..	1	9	New John Street ..	6	19	Pickford Street ..		5
Manor Road ..			New John Street West ..	4	47	Piddock Street ..		1
Margaret Road ..		2	New Market Street ..			Pigott Street ..		4
Margaret Street ..			New Meeting Street ..			Pinfold Street ..		
Mark Lane ..			Newport Road ..		1	Pitney Street ..		
Market Street ..		2	New Spring Street ..	4	24	Pitsford Street ..		
Marroway Street ..		6	New Summer Street ..	4	22	Pitt Street ..		
Marshall Street ..		4	Newton Road ..			Plough & Harrow Road ..		
Marshall Street South ..	1	3	Newton Street ..		2	Plume Street ..		
Martineau Street ..			Newtown Row ..	4	24	Pope Street ..	8	12
Mary St., Balsall Heath ..	1	21	Nile Street ..			Poplar Avenue ..		
Mary Street, St. Paul's ..			Nineveh Road ..			Poplar Road ..		
Mary Ann Street ..		2	Noel Road ..		4	Porchester Street ..		3
Masshouse Lane ..		3	Norfolk Road ..			Porthope Road ..		4
Maxstoke Street ..			Norman Street ..		6	Portland Road ..		2
Meadow Road ..			Northampton Street ..	1		Potter Street ..		3
Melville Road ..			North Road ..		7	Powell Street ..		4
Meriden Street ..	2	10	Northbrook Street ..	1	6	Preseott Street ..	1	15
Metehley Lane ..		5	Northfield Road ..		2	Price Street ..	1	10
Metehley Park Road ..			Northumberland Street ..	2	6	Priestley Road ..	2	7
Metropolitan Road ..		1	North Warwick Street ..			Prince Albert Street ..		4
Midland Street ..			Northwood Street ..	6	11	Princes Row ..		
Miles Street ..	3	11	Norton St., All Saints ..	1	8	Princes Street ..		2
Milk Street ..	2	12	Norton St., Balsall H'th ..		1	Princess Road ..		2
Mill Lane, St. Martin's ..		1	Norwood Road ..		2	Princess Street ..		1
Mill Lane, Harborne ..		1	Nova Scotia Street ..	1	3	Princip Street ..	2	4
Mill Lane, Saltley ..	2	4	Nursery Road ..		4	Priory Road, B'lsil H'th ..		3
Mill Street ..		1				Priory Road, Edgbaston ..		1
Miller Street ..	6	12	O			Pritchatt's Road ..		
Mills Lane ..			Oakfield Road ..		2	Pritchett Street ..	3	13
Milton Street ..		5	Oakley Road ..		4	Proctor Street ..		10
Milward Street ..	1	10	Old Square ..		1	Prospect Row ..		3
Minories ..			Old Church Road ..					
Moat Lane ..			Old Cross Street ..		3	Q		
Moat Row ..			Oldfield Road ..	4	17	Queen Street ..		2
Moillett Street ..	2	9	Old Meeting Street ..					
Moland Street ..	2	19	Oliver Road ..		1			
Mole Street ..	1	10	Oliver Street ..		6	R		
Mona Road ..		2	Ombersley Road ..		4			
Montague Road ..			Oozells Street ..					
Montague Street ..	1	3	Oozells Street North ..	1	2			
Montgomery Street ..	1	6	Orchard Road ..			Radnor Street ..		3
Montpellier Street ..		1	Orford Road ..		6	Raglan Road ..		
Monument Road ..	1	30	Ormond Street ..	1	5	Railway Ter., Duddeston ..	1	5
Moor Street ..	1	3	Osler Street ..	3	23	Railway Ter., Nechells ..	2	6
Moore's Row ..		1	Oughton Place ..		5	Ralph Road ..		1
Moorsom Street ..	3	10	Owen Street ..	1	5	Rann Street ..		7
Moreton Street ..		1	Oxford Street ..	1	3	Ravenhurst Road ..		3
Morville Street ..		11	Oxygen Street ..	1	1	Ravenhurst Street ..	1	9
Moseley Road ..	5	22				Rawlins Street ..	1	6
Moseley Street ..	4	23				Rea Street ..		14
Mostyn Road ..		1	P			Rea Street South ..		1
Mott Street ..		8				Regent Parade ..		
Mount Pleasant, B H'th ..		4				Regent Place ..		2
Mount Pleasant, B'ley ..	1	1	Paddington Street ..		6	Regent Road ..		
Mount Street ..		8	Pakenham Road ..			Regent Row ..	1	3
Muniz Street ..		6	Palmer Street ..	2	7	Regent Street ..		
Musgrave Road ..		4	Palmerston Road ..			Regent Park Road ..	1	7
			Parade ..			Reginald Road ..	1	2
			Paradise Street ..			Reservoir Retreat ..		1
N			Park Lane ..		5	Reservoir Road ..		2
Navigation Street ..		5	Park Road, All Saints ..	7	37	Richard Street ..	1	14
Nechells Park Road ..	4	23	Park Road, Harborne ..		3	Richmond Hill Road ..		2
Nechells Place ..	1	9	Park Road, Saltley ..			Ridley Street ..		1
Needham Street ..		1	Park Street ..		2	River St., Balsall Heath ..		4
			Park Hill Road ..			River St., St. Barthol'w's ..		1
			Parker Street ..		8	Robert Road ..	1	1
			Parliament Street ..		6	Rocky Lane ..		10
			Paternoster Row ..			Rodwny Street ..		4
						Rope Walk ..		

[illegible]

STREET.	Zymotic Diseases.	Other Diseases.	STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Other Diseases.	STREETS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Other Diseases.
W			William St., St. Thomas'	4	16	Z		
Walter Street ..	2	6	William Street, Saltley		5			
War Lane ..			William Street North ..	2	4			
Ward End ..		2	William Edward Street	2	7			
Ward Street ..	1	7	William Henry Street ..	1	6			
Warner Street ..		2	Willis Street ..	1	11			
Warren Road ..			Willow Avenue ..					
Warstone Lane	2	17	Willow Crescent ..					
Warstone Parade East..			Willow Road ..		3			
Warwick Street ..	2	15	Wilton Street ..		4	AT INSTITUTIONS.		
Washington Street ..		3	Windmill Street ..		2			
Washwood Heath Road	1	7	Windsor Street ..	4	21	Children's Hospital ..	7	68
Water Street ...	1	3	Winson Green Road ..	2	19	Queen's Hospital ..	7	183
Waterloo Street ..		1	Winson Street...	2	14	General Hospital ..	15	324
Waterworks Road ..		2	Witton Street ...	1	12	City Hospital ..	222	8
Watery Lane ..	3	20	Wolseley Street ..	1	5	Workhouse ..	26	567
Watts Road ..			Wood Lane ..		1	City Asylum ..		87
Waverley Road ..			Wood Street ..	2	1	St. Joseph's Home ..		24
Weammi Row ...			Woodbourne Road ..			Gaol ..		5
Weaman Street ..	1	11	Woodcock Street ..	1	11	Eye Hospital ..		
Well Lane ..			Woodfield Road ..		3	Blind Institution ..		
Well Street ..	1	17	Woodville Road ..			Homoeopathic Hospital..		7
Wellesley Street ..	1	6	Worcester Street ..	1	2	Orthopaedic Hospital ..		3
Wellington Rd., Edg'ton		1	Wordsworth Road ..	1	4			
Wellington Rd., H'borne		3	Wrentham Street ..		14			
Wellington Street ..	4	3	Wright Road ..		7			
Wenman Street ..	3	7	Wright Street ..		8			
Westbourne Road ..			Wrottesley Street ..		2			
Western Road ..		1	Wyndeliffe Road ..		2			
Westfield Road ..		1	Wyndham Road ..					
Westley Street ..	1	4	Wynn Street ..	1	1			
Woston Street ..						ADDENDA.		
Wharf Lane ..		1				Canals ..		24
Wharf Street ..	1	3	X			Railways ..		7
Wharton Street ..	2	1				Not located ..	2	20
Wheler Street ..	4	21						
Wheele's Lane ..		6						
Wheele's Road ..								
Whitby Road ..		1	Y					
White Road ..	4	8						
White Lion Passage ..								
White Street ..		3	Yardley Road ..		2			
Whitehall Road ..		1	Yateley Road ..					
Whitmore Road ..		5	Yew Tree Road ..		1			
Whitmore Street ..	3	7	York Passage ..					
Whitall Street ..	1	1	York Road ..		1			
Wiggin Street ..		3	York Street, Harborne		4			
William Street, Deritend		2	York Street, St. Mary's		1	TOTALS ..	1196	7750

Grand Total 8946

REPORT
ON
ADULTERATION.

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY,

THE COUNCIL HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM,

March 16th, 1895.

TO THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that during the year 1894 I received 1,129 samples for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the Margarine Act. Eleven were submitted to me by private purchasers and 1,118 by your Inspector, Mr. Thomas Davis.

The following list shows the number of samples analysed, the number found to be genuine, and the number adulterated:—

	No. of Samples Analysed.			No. found to be Genuine.			No. found to be Adulterated.		
Milk	340	...	307	...	33		
Butter	228	...	197	...	31		
Coffee	57	...	53	...	4		
Pepper	48	...	46	...	2		
Bread	36	...	36	...	0		
Lard	35	...	35	...	0		
Sugar	34	..	33	...	1		
Ground Ginger	27	..	23	..	4		
Tea	24	...	24	...	0		
Ale	24	...	13	...	11		
Sugar Confectionery	24	...	24	...	0		
Whiskey	22	...	15	...	7		
Mustard	22	...	21	...	1		
Tincture of Rhubarb...	19	...	15	...	4		
Sal Volatile	14	.	14	...	0		
Precipitated Sulphur...	13	.	11	...	2		
Tincture of Iodine	13	...	12	...	1		
Syrup of Rhubarb	13	.	11	...	2		
Flour	12	...	12	...	0		
Oatmeal	12	...	12	...	0		
Vinegar	12	...	12	...	0		
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	11	...	6	...	5		
Bees' Wax	10	...	5	...	5		
Brandy...	10	...	9	..	1		
Compound Tincture of Benzoin	9	...	9	...	0		

	No. of Samples Analysed.	No. found to be Genuine.	No. found to be Adulterated.
Sherry	8	8	0
Cream of Tartar	6	0	6
Bicarbonate of Soda	6	6	0
Glycerine	6	6	0
Paregoric	6	6	0
Linseed Meal	5	5	0
Saffron	4	4	0
Tincture of Senna	3	1	2
Light Magnesia	3	2	1
Port Wine	3	3	0
Cheese	3	3	0
Compound Liquorice Powder	2	2	0
Powdered Turkey Rhin- barb	2	2	0
Heavy Magnesia	1	0	1
Tincture of Lobelia	1	1	0
Flowers of Sulphur	1	1	0
Totals ...	1,129	1,005	124

Particulars are given, in the subjoined statement, of the 124 samples which were adulterated:—

NO.	DATE.	ARTICLE.	REMARKS.
10—	Jany. 4th ...	Butter	Adulterated with 95% of foreign fat. Fined £2 and 8s. costs.
12—	" 4th ...	Butter	Adulterated with 80% of foreign fat. Fined £1 and 8s. costs.
35—	" 13th ...	Ground Ginger	Adulterated with 75% of exhausted ginger. No action taken; same vendor as No. 36.
36—	" 13th ...	Butter	Adulterated with 90% of foreign fat. Fined £1 and 8s. costs.
44—	" 12th ...	Ground Ginger	Adulterated with 80% of exhausted ginger. No action taken, pending application to appeal against decision in reference to No. 48, which was refused.
48—	" 13th ...	Ground Ginger	Adulterated with 75% of exhausted ginger. Dismissed on the ground that there was no fraudulent intent. Case for appeal refused.
50—	" 13th ...	Milk	Adulterated with 12% of water. Dismissed on the ground that the certificate was not sufficiently clear.
55—	" 17th ...	Butter	Adulterated with 85% of foreign fat. Fined £2 and 11s. costs.
58—	" 17th ...	Coffee	Adulterated with 70% of chicory. Dismissed on the ground that there was no fraudulent intent. Case for appeal refused.
59—	" 17th ...	Butter	Adulterated with 95% of foreign fat. Fined £2 and 9s. costs.

NO.	DATE.	ARTICLE.	REMARKS.
62—	Jany. 17th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 80% of foreign fat. Fined £2 and 9s. costs.
67—	" 18th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 70% of foreign fat. Fined £2 and 10s. costs.
73—	" 25th ...	Cream of Tartar ...	Contained a trace of lead.
75—	" 25th ...	Cream of Tartar ...	Contained a trace of lead.
77—	" 25th ...	Cream of Tartar ...	Contained a trace of lead.
79—	" 25th ...	Cream of Tartar ...	Contained a trace of lead.
81—	" 25th ...	Cream of Tartar ...	Contained a trace of lead.
83—	" 25th ...	Cream of Tartar ...	Contained a trace of lead.
97—	" 29th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 6% of water. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
118—	Feb. 1st ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 38% of its fat. Fined £2 and 38s. costs.
150—	" 16th ...	Tincture of Rhubarb	Adulterated with 10% of water and deficient in saffron. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
158—	" 16th ...	Tincture of Rhubarb	Contained only 82% of Tincture of Rhubarb and 18% of spirit and water. Fined £3 and 11s. costs.
202—	" 28th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 7% of water. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
213—	Mar. 2nd ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 90% of foreign fat. Fined £5 and 8s. costs.
227—	" 6th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 80% of foreign fat. Fined £5 and 8s. costs.
228—	" 6th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 85% of foreign fat. Fined £5 and 8s. costs.
229—	" 6th ...	White Pepper ...	Contained 5% to 10% of powdered olive stones. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
231—	" 6th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 16% of water and deprived of 12% of its fat. Fined £3 and 8s. costs.
233—	" 6th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 5% of water and deprived of 24% of its fat. Fined £3 and 9s. costs.
234—	" 6th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 17% of water and deprived of 16% of its fat. Fined £1 and 9s. costs.
240—	" 8th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 70% of foreign fat. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
249—	" 9th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 26% of water. Fined £1 and 8s. costs.
251—	" 13th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 4% of water and deprived of 16% of its fat. No action taken.
283—	" 22nd ...	Whiskey ...	Adulterated with 3% of water. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
284—	" 29th ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 19% of its fat. Fined £2 and 10s. 6d costs.
297—	" 29th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 85% of foreign fat. Fined £4 and 10s. costs.
300—	" 31st ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 90% of foreign fat. Fined £4 and 10s. costs.
311—	April 4th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 80% of foreign fat. Fined £4 and 10s. costs.
321—	" 5th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 11% of water. Summons dismissed on production of warranty.

NO.	DATE.	ARTICLE.	REMARKS.
322—	April 5th ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 28% of its fat. Fined £1 and 8s. costs
337—	" 19th ...	Butter ...	Consisted entirely of foreign fat. Fined £4 and 9s. costs.
347—	" 19th ...	Butter ...	Consisted entirely of foreign fat. Fined £5 and 10s. costs.
355—	" 19th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 3·5% of water. No action taken.
372—	" 27th ...	Black Pepper	Adulterated with a small quantity of poivrete. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
375—	" 27th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 91% of foreign fat. Fined £1 and 8s. costs.
376—	" 27th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 92% of foreign fat. Summons dismissed ; same vendor as No. 375.
384—	" 28th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 82% of foreign fat. Fined £3 and 10s. costs.
388—	" 28th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 86% of foreign fat. Fined £3 and 10s. costs.
401—	May 2nd ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 18% of its fat. Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
408—	" 4th ...	Syrup of Rhubarb	Adulterated with 20% of water. Fined £3 and 9s. costs.
409—	" 4th ...	Spirit of Nitrous Ether ...	Contained only 54% of the amount of Ethyl Nitrite required by the Pharmacopœia. Fined £1 and 9s. costs.
412—	" 4th ...	Spirit of Nitrous Ether ...	Contained 34% of Ethyl Nitrite in excess. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
421—	" 7th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 7% of water. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
424—	" 7th ..	Milk ...	Adulterated with 3% of water. No action taken.
447—	" 16th ...	Spirit of Nitrous Ether ...	Contained only 81% of the amount of Ethyl Nitrite required by the Pharmacopœia. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
452—	" 16th ...	Syrup of Rhubarb	Contained 8% of added water. No action taken ; same vendor as No. 453.
453—	" 16th ...	Tincture of Iodine	Contained only 80% of the Iodine and 70% of the Iodide of Potassium required by the Pharmacopœia. Fined £2 and 10s. costs.
464—	" 17th ...	Spirit of Nitrous Ether ..	Contained only 88% of the amount of Ethyl Nitrite required by the Pharmacopœia. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
551—	June 11th ...	White Wax ...	Consisted entirely of Japan wax. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
554—	" 14th ...	White Wax ...	Adulterated with 60% of Paraffin. No action taken.
557—	" 14th ...	Yellow Bees' Wax	Adulterated with 10% Paraffin. Same vendor as No. 558.
558—	" 14th ...	White Wax ...	Adulterated with 70% of Paraffin. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
561—	" 14th ...	White Wax ...	Adulterated with 65% of Paraffin. No action taken.
591—	" 19th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 11% of water, and deprived of 24% of its fat. Fined 10s and 9s costs.

NO.	DATE.	ARTICLE.	REMARKS.
601—	July 3rd ..	Milk ...	Deprived of 24% of its fat. Fined 5s. and 9s. costs.
605—	" 3rd ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 15% of its fat. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
606—	" 3rd ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 20% of its fat. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
620—	" 4th ...	Butter ...	Contained 80% of foreign fat. Fined 10s. and 9s. costs.
635—	" 11th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 5% of water. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
636—	" 11th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 6% of water. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
638—	" 11th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 8% of water. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
641—	" 13th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 12% of water, and deprived of 15% of its fat. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.
643—	" 13th ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 15% of its fat. Fined 10s. and 9s. costs.
648—	" 13th ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 22% of its fat. Fined 10s. and 9s. costs.
653—	" 18th ...	Precipitated Sulphur	Contained 57% of sulphate of lime. Fined £2 and 11s. costs.
657—	" 18th ...	Tincture of Senna	Contained only 25% of the amount of solid ingredients prescribed by the Pharmacopœia. Fined £2 and 11s. costs.
665—	" 18th ...	Tincture of Rhubarb	Deficient of 20% of solid ingredients. Fined £2 and 9s. costs.
666—	" 18th ...	Tincture of Senna	Deficient of 18% of proof spirit. Same vendor as No. 665. No prosecution.
678—	" 18th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 22% of water. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.
706—	" 31st ...	Ale ...	Contained 105 grains of salt per gallon.
707—	" 31st ...	Ale ...	" 87 " " "
708—	" 31st ...	Ale ...	" 55 " " "
714—	" 31st ...	Ale ...	" 86 " " "
715—	" 31st ...	Ale ...	" 74 " " "
716—	" 31st ...	Ale ...	" 57 " " "
768—	Aug. 16th ...	Ale ...	" 80 " " "
773—	" 16th ...	Ale ...	" 76 " " "
774—	" 16th ...	Ale ...	" 57 " " "
776—	" 16th ...	Ale ...	" 78 " " "
779—	" 16th ...	Ale ...	" 80 " " "
800—	Sept. 7th ...	Coffee ...	Adulterated with 10% of chicory. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
806—	" 7th ...	Coffee ...	Adulterated with 50% of chicory. Fined 1s. and 9s. costs.
807—	" 7th ...	Demerara Sugar ...	Consisted of coloured beet-sugar. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
859—	Oct. 9th ...	Whiskey ...	Adulterated with 4% of water. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
869—	" 12th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 25% of foreign fat. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.
881—	" 12th ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 20% of its fat. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.
890—	" 16th ...	Whiskey ...	Adulterated with 11% of water. Fined £1 and 8s. costs.

NO.	DATE.	ARTICLE.	REMARKS.
892—	Oct. 19th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 70% of foreign fat. Fined £1 and 9s. costs.
893—	" 19th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 70% of foreign fat. Fined £1 and 8s. costs.
895—	" 19th ..	Butter ...	Consisted entirely of foreign fat. Fined £1 and 8s. costs.
896—	" 19th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 70% of foreign fat. Fined £1 and 8s. costs.
898—	" 19th ...	Ground Ginger ...	Adulterated with 5% of mineral matter. Case dismissed.
899—	" 19th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 83% of foreign fat. Same vendor as No. 898.
918—	" 25th ...	Whiskey ...	Adulterated with 6% of water. Fined £1 and 8s. costs.
921—	" 25th ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 25% of its fat. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.
934—	" 25th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 85% of foreign fat. Fined £2 and 8s. costs.
939—	" 25th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 85% of foreign fat. Fined £5 and 10s. costs.
957—	" 31st ...	Coffee ...	Adulterated with 80% of chicory. Fined £5 and 10s. costs.
958—	" 31st ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 75% of foreign fat. Fined £5 and 10s. costs.
1002—	Nov. 16th ...	Milk ..	Adulterated with 27% of water, and deprived of 19% of its fat. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.
1052—	Dec. 3rd ...	Mustard ...	Adulterated with 20% of wheaten flour. No action taken.
1061—	" 6th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 10% of water. Fined 10s. and 9s. costs.
1068—	" 6th ...	Butter ...	Adulterated with 90% of foreign fat. Fined 10s. and 9s. costs.
1080—	" 7th ...	Milk ...	Deprived of 20% of its fat and coloured. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.
1082—	" 7th ...	Milk ...	Adulterated with 8% of water. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
1100—	" 14th ...	Precipitated Sulphur	Adulterated with 47% of sulphate of calcium. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.
1102—	" 14th ...	Heavy Magnesia	Consisted of carbonate of magnesia. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
1103—	" 19th ...	Tincture of Rhubarb	Deficient of 15% of the proper amount of solid ingredients. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
1110—	" 19th ...	Light Magnesia ...	Contained only 80% of Magnesia. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
1113—	" 19th ...	Spirit of Nitrous Ether	Contained 24% of Ethyl Nitrite in excess. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
1122—	" 20th ...	Whiskey ...	Adulterated with 2½% of water. Cautioned by Health Sub-Committee.
1124—	" 20th ...	Whiskey ..	Adulterated with 7% of water. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.
1125—	" 20th ...	Brandy ...	Adulterated with 6·5% of water. Fined 10s. and 8s. costs.
1126—	" 20th ...	Whiskey ...	Adulterated with 33% of water. Fined £3 and 8s. costs.

Of the 1,129 samples analysed, 124, or 11 per cent. were adulterated. This was a rather lower figure than usual, the percentage in the previous year having been 13. The table below shows the total percentage of adulteration and the percentages in certain classes of articles in the ten years 1873-1882, and in each year since 1882. In drawing up the table I have not calculated the percentage unless at least twenty samples were analysed, as such a statement based on too small a number of analyses might be very misleading :—

Years.	Number of Samples Analyzed.	Total Percentage of Adulteration	Percentage of Adulteration of undermentioned Articles.								
			Milk.	Butter.	Lard and Cheese.	Bread and Flour.	Oat-meal, Arrow-root, Sago, Tapioca	Condiments and Spices	Tea, Coffee, Cocoa.	Beer and Spirits.	Drugs.
10 years 1873-82	1529	29	50	18	—	0	21	11	25	30	31
1883	151	38	47	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
1884	816	21	41	40	—	1	0	9	67	3	16
1885	914	15	24	40	—	0	0	11	—	2	30
1886	876	9	18	23	—	0	1	11	—	8	—
1887	818	12	15	52	—	0	1	20	18	1	0
1888	753	11	18	20	30	0	1	7	—	13	0
1889	873	16	19	32	—	2	2	11	48	6	17
1890	927	13	22	14	0	0	0	3	35	4	—
1891	811	11	18	23	—	0	0	0	0	12	6
1892	969	14	19	17	3	0	4	6	0	12	27
1893	1004	13	19	11	2	0	0	13	0	17	26
1894	1129	11	10	14	0	0	—	6	5	28	20

It is pleasing to find that the percentage of adulterated Milk. *Milks* was so much lower than in any former year, 10 per cent. comparing very well with the best figures previously recorded. Of the 33 adulterated samples, 14 contained too much water, 12 possessed too small a quantity of fat, and 7 had presumably been both watered and partially skimmed. The amount of adulteration varied very greatly; one sample had as much as 27 per cent. of water in excess of the natural quantity, and at the same time, was deficient of 19 per cent. of the proper amount of cream. I think it must be admitted that the sale of such a milk merited a much heavier fine than 10s. and costs, the amount imposed by the Magistrates. In another instance, 20 per cent. of cream had been abstracted and the milk had been coloured to hide the offence.

Thirty-one, or 14 per cent., of the *Butters* contained fats not found in the genuine article; in other words, they were really Butter. margarine, some containing a little butter fat, and some none at all. Such articles may be quite wholesome as food, but their sale as butter is a distinct fraud.

Of *Lard* there were 35 samples, and of *Cheese* 3, all of which were genuine. Lard. Cheese.

Bread.
Flour.

Thirty-six samples of *Bread* and 12 of *Flour* were examined. They all proved to be genuine, so that it would appear that these staple articles of diet are not adulterated, at least to any serious extent, in Birmingham. All the 12 samples of *Oatmeal* also were of good quality.

Oatmeal.

Condiments
and Spices.

Of the *Condiments and Spices* 6 per cent. were adulterated. One sample of *White Pepper* contained a little powdered olive stone, and a sample of *Black Pepper* contained a small quantity of poivrette. Four *Ground Gingers* were not of the proper quality; 3 of them contained over 75 per cent. of ginger which had been previously used and had lost its potency, while the fourth was adulterated with 5 per cent. of mineral matter. One sample of *Mustard* was found to contain 20 per cent. of wheaten flour.

Tea.
Coffee.

Twenty-four samples of *Tea* and 57 of *Coffee* were examined. All the teas were genuine, but 4 of the coffees contained chicory, the amounts being 10, 50, 70, and 80 per cent. respectively.

Beer, Wine,
and Spirits.

Of the samples of *Beer, Wine, and Spirits*, 28 per cent. proved to be adulterated, a much higher figure than had been recorded of late years. Eleven samples of *Ale* contained more than 50 grains of salt per gallon—the maximum quantity approved by the Excise authorities. Seven out of 22 *Whiskeys* had been diluted to a greater extent than is allowed by law. One *Brandy* also contained too much water, but the samples of *Sherry* and *Port Wine* were of good quality.

Drugs.

The *Drugs* were of rather better quality than in the two preceding years, though 20 per cent. of them were adulterated. Four *Tinctures of Rhubarb* were not compounded as specified by the British Pharmacopœia. Two *Precipitated Sulphurs* contained about 50 per cent. of Sulphate of Lime. One sample of *Tincture of Iodine* was deficient in both iodine and iodide of potassium. Water had been added to two *Syrups of Rhubarb*. Two *Sweet Nitres* contained far too much ethyl nitrite, an objectionable feature in a drug which is required to have a definite strength; three other samples had much too small a quantity of the same constituent. A sample of *Yellow Beeswax* and three of *White Wax* were adulterated with paraffin; a fourth sample of *White Wax* consisted entirely of Japan Wax, which is a vegetable product. All the six samples of *Cream of Tartar* contained traces of lead. One *Tincture of Senna* did not contain the proper quantity of solid ingredients, and another was deficient of 18 per cent. of proof spirit. A sample sold as *Light Magnesia* had only 80 per cent. of that article in it, and one purchased as *Heavy Magnesia* consisted entirely of carbonate of magnesia.

Sugar.

A sample of *Sugar*, sold as *Demerara*, proved to be white crystals dyed to resemble the real article.

Your Committee cautioned the vendors of 27 adulterated samples, and in 68 other cases legal proceedings were instituted, convictions being obtained in 62 instances. A tradesman who had sold Milk containing 12 per cent. of added water was let off because the word "added" was accidentally omitted from the certificate. The vendors of a Ground Ginger containing 75 per cent. of exhausted ginger, and a Coffee in which there was 70 per cent. of chicory, were acquitted, on the ground that no intention to defraud the customer was proved! Moreover, the magistrates refused to state a case for a higher court in both these prosecutions. Another prosecution for selling adulterated Milk collapsed through the production of a warranty, and one for selling margarine for Butter was dismissed because the vendor had already been fined on the same day for a similar offence. One case was dismissed on the ground that, though an offence had been committed, it was too trivial to convict upon; this was in respect of a Ground Ginger containing 5 per cent. of extraneous mineral matter, or a total ash of 12 per cent.

In the cases in which convictions were obtained, the fines imposed amounted to £120 6s. 0d. and the costs to £29 4s. 0d.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED HILL, M.D., F.I.C.,

City Analyst.

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Adulteration, Percentages of ...	75	Constitutional Diseases ...	17, 19
Adulteration, Report on ...	69	Contagious Diseases (Animals)	
Ages at Death	12	Act	53
Ale Analysed	76	Courts, Paving of... ..	27
Allotment Gardens, Saltley,		Cow Sheds... ..	33
Nuisance at	28		
Area of City	4		
Articles Analysed... ..	45, 69	Dairies and Milkshops ...	33
Articles, Disinfection of ...	45	Death-age, Average	13
Ashpit Middens	25	Death, Certification of Causes of	17
Average age at Death	13	Death, Specified Causes of ...	13
		Death-rate in Birmingham ...	7
Bakehouses	34	" Towns compared ...	9
Baths, Public	46	" in various Wards ...	11
Births	5	Deaths	7
Birth-rate in Birmingham ...	6	" at various aetal periods ...	12
" Towns compared ...	6	" from ill-defined causes ...	17, 21
Bread Analysed	76	" in each Quarter	9
Butter Analysed	75	" in Institutions	48, 49
Bye-laws (Sanitary), Duties		" in Sexes	9
under... ..	33	" in Streets	61
		" in Wards	11, 18
Canal Boats Acts	34	" not Certified	17
Cases of Infectious Disease ...	35, 56, 57	" under five years of age ...	48, 49
Causes of Death, Specified ...	13	" Violent	17, 21
Certification of Causes of Death	17	Density of Population	4
Chart of Death-rate and Average		Developmental Diseases ...	17, 19
Death-age	10 & App	Diarrhœa	16, 18, 50
Chart of Mortality and Meteor-		" at different ages ...	18
ology	—	Dietic Diseases	17, 19
Cheese Analysed	75	Diphtheria	15, 18, 36, 41, 50, 56, 57
City Hospital	44	Diphtheria at Camden Street	
Classification of Diseases and		Schools	41
Deaths	18	Discrepancy between Registrar	
Closet Accommodation	25	General's and own figures ...	9
Coffee Analysed	76	Diseases, Infectious, Cases of ...	35, 56, 57
		Disease Map	16 & App

	PAGE
Discased Meat	33
Disinfecting Station	45
Drugs Analysed	76
Elevation of City	4
Erysipelas 18, 36, 43, 56, 57	
Excrement Disposal 25, 46	
Fever 15, 18, 36, 42, 50, 56, 57	
Flour Analysed	76
Food and Drugs Analysed	69
" " " Act, Prosecu-	
tions	77
" and Fuel, Prices of... ..	54
Food, Unwholesome	33
Geological Position of the City	4
Hospital, City	44
Houses Let in Lodgings	33
House Refuse	46
Housing of Working Classes Act,	
Proceedings under	28
Infant Mortality	12
Infectious Diseases, Cases of 35, 56, 57	
Influences Affecting Health	25
Inquest Cases	17
Insanitary Property	31
Institutions, Mortality in 48, 49	
Interception System 25, 46	
Lard Analysed	75
Local Diseases 17, 19	
Lodging Houses	33
Map, Disease ... .. ...16 & App	
Market Street, condition of	27
Marriages	5

	PAGE
Marriage Rate	5
Measles 14, 18, 50	
Meat unfit for Food	33
Meteorological Observations 54, 55	
Meteorology and Mortality	22
Middens	25
Milk Analysed	75
Milk Shops and Dairies	33
Miscellaneous Analyses	45
Mortality and Meteorology Chart	—
" Analysis of	18
" Infant	12
" in Institutions 48, 49	
" Zymotic 13, 18, 24, 50	
Mortuaries	45
Mustard Analysed	76
Nightsoil and Refuse Disposal 25, 46	
Nosological Table... ..	18
Notification of Infectious Disease 35, 56, 57	
Nuisances, Abatement of	52
Oatmeal Analysed	76
Offensive Trades	35
Outbreaks of Disease	35
Pan System of Interception 25, 46	
Parasitic and Dietic Diseases 17, 18	
Pauperism	54
Pepper Analysed	76
Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle	34
Population	4
" Natural Increase of	4
" in Wards	11
Prices of Food and Fuel	54
Property, Insanitary	31
Public Baths	46
Puerperal Fever 18, 43, 56, 57	
Rainfall 23, 24, 54, 55	
Refuse Disposal	46

	PAGE		PAGE
Reports of Medical Officer of Health	35	Typhoid Fever 15, 18, 36, 42, 50, 56, 57	
Sanitary Bye Laws, Action under	33	Typhoid Fever in Warstone Lane and Pope Street	42
Sanitary Work	46, 52	Typhus Fever	18, 50, 56, 57
Sanitation	25	Uncertified Deaths	17
Scarlet Fever 15, 18, 41, 44, 50, 56, 57		Unwholesome Food	33
Sewerage Works	46	Vaccination	6, 60
Sewers, Complaint of	26	" and Smallpox	39
Slaughterhouses	33	Violent Deaths	17, 21
Smallpox 14, 18, 36, 50, 56, 57		Vital Statistics	4
" and Treatment in Hospital	44	Wards, Infectious Cases in	36, 57
" and Vaccination	39	" Mortality in	11, 18
" Concealment of	40	" Populations of	11
" Precautions against Spread	39	Water Committee Analyses	45
Smoke Nuisances	27	Water Supply, Corporation	45, 58
Specified Causes of Death	13	" " Wells	45, 58
Statistics, Vital	4	Whooping Cough	15, 18, 50
Streets and Roads, Length of	46	Workshops	34
" " " Deaths in	61	Zymotic Death-Rate	13
Temperature 22, 24, 54, 55		" Diseases	13, 18, 50



